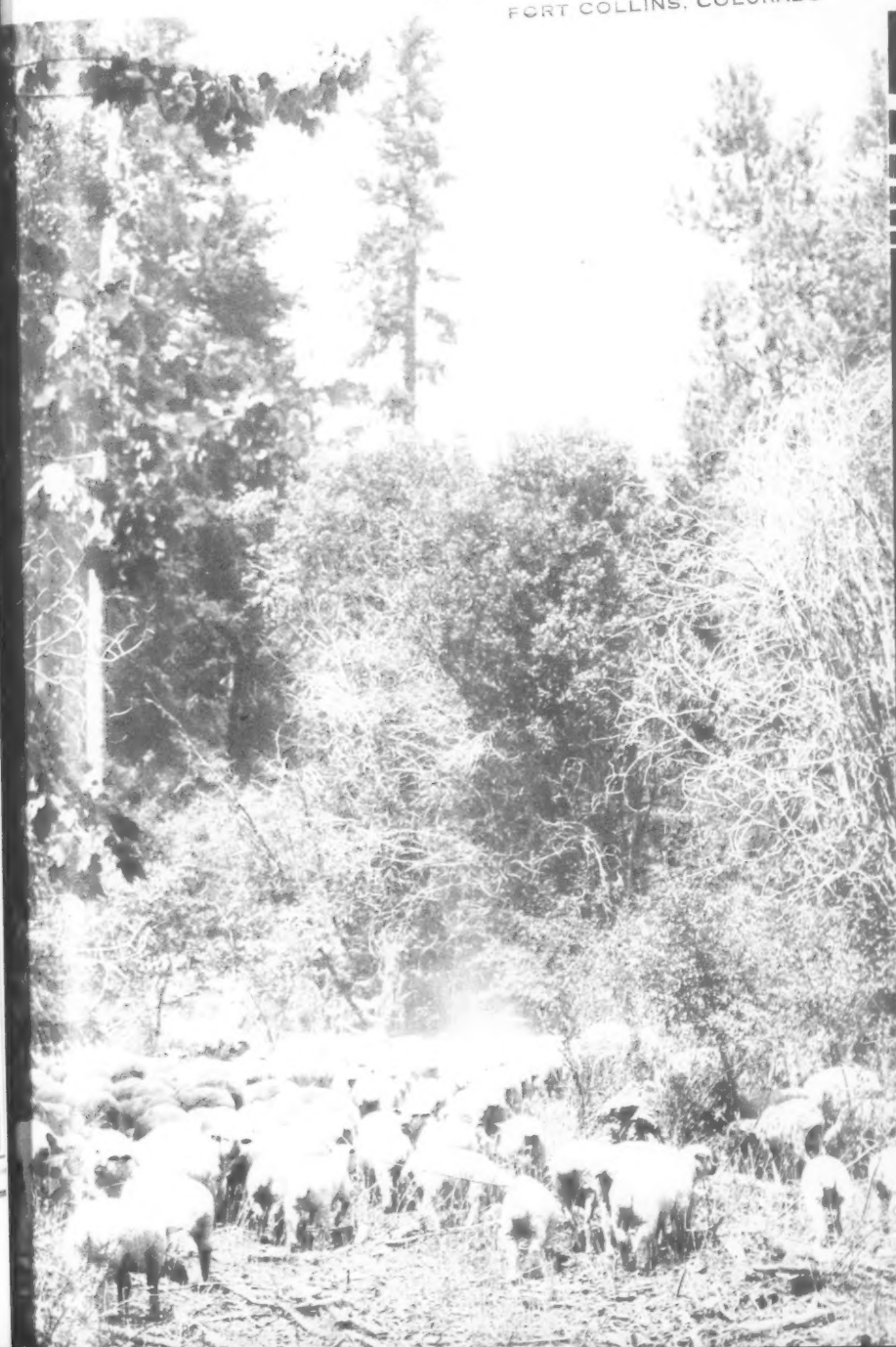


The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XXV.

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FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

Number 12



Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah
and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING
CORPORATION
Boston, Mass.



The » » »

DENVER MARKET

wishes all of its patrons a most happy Christmas and a prosperous 1936. It desires to express its appreciation to the owners of the almost 4,000,000 head of livestock sent to Denver in 1935. It pledges itself to do everything possible to make DENVER a more attractive and desirable market for those people of the west in the livestock business. It is glad that it has been able to play a part in the increase in sheep prices in 1935, also cattle prices, the first appearance of which was made at the January 1935 National Western Stock Show.



Attention is called to the 1936 National Western Stock Show to be held at DENVER January 18th to 25th, 1936. There you may sell your feeders to purchasers from all over the corn belt, or secure the finest range bulls produced in America.





A Victim of the Drought? ...You have an *Opportunity*

● It may seem unlikely that any good could come of the drought, but the truth is that livestock raisers now have an opportunity they can't afford to overlook. Where is the scrub stock of 1933? Most of it has been slaughtered because of scarcity of feed.

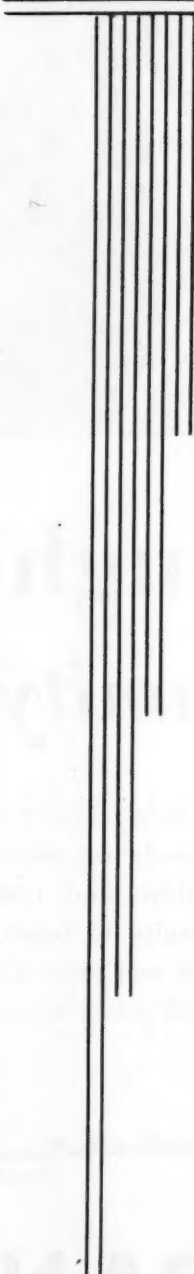
The old herds have been depleted, but new herds are being built up. Every producer should build his new herds from the finest stock he has today. In this way the

herds and flocks of the whole country can be improved, which means better meat to offer the consuming public, and consequently a better opportunity to improve the income from livestock and meat. Consumer, retailer, packer and producer — all alike will benefit.

RA Cabee
President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

To the Wool Growers of the United States

A decorative graphic consisting of several vertical lines of varying heights, positioned to the left of the main text block.

From January, 1934, until the third week of April, 1935, the National as selling agent for a vast number of wool producers was forced to fight against a progressively lower world-wide wool market.

During this period, all primary wool markets faced a substantial carryover of old wool, and woolen and worsted manufacturers both here and abroad, through fear of further recessions in values, purchased only for their immediate requirements with the result fine wool declined 51%.

Since late in April of this year, the increased demand for wool by England, Japan, and Continental countries has been tremendous, and as wool advanced 20% abroad, it was reflected in our domestic wool market and caused a heavy covering movement by our American manufacturers, many of whom had sold cloth beyond their ability to manufacture from wool inventories then owned.

Sales of wool have been large and we feel sure present values can easily be maintained. There is no excessive amount of old wool anywhere in the world. Our domestic stock is only normal. Mills are consuming wool at a rapid rate and will continue to do so for many weeks to come.

We have confidence in our ability to market all wool consigned to us at present levels or somewhat higher values. Our sales organization has been augmented and improved and we solicit wool consignments from our old friends and all other wool growers with a belief we can serve you best.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

281 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Marketing Wool Direct To Mills Through The National Wool Marketing Corporation is a Sound Practice, Because:—

- 1—The National is grower-owned and operated. It has no interests to serve other than those of its grower-customers.
- 2—The National is located in Boston—wool marketing center of the United States.
- 3—The volume of business handled by the National justifies the maintenance of a selling organization composed of men of high standing in the Wool Trade.
- 4—THE NATIONAL DOES NOT BUY OR SPECULATE IN WOOL FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT.
- 5—The National is amply financed and guarantees payment to the growers of all net returns resulting from the sale of their wool.
- 6—The National has established a reputation second to none for fair dealings with its mill customers.
- 7—The National believes that a healthy wool market can exist only when the manufacturers can operate on a profitable basis. For this reason the National has always used its best efforts to prevent unwarranted price fluctuation so destructive to business stability.
- 8—Orderly marketing through the National, if consistently followed through a term of years, will yield the best returns.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

281 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

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The National Wool Grower

Official Organ of the

National Wool Growers Association

and the

National Wool Marketing Corporation

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To nonmembers in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

It is more dangerous nowadays than ever before to predict future government policy or action. The agricultural problem has been in politics for fifteen years.

**A. A. A.
Permanent?**

The present administration has committed itself to a continuation of the principles of agricultural adjustment employed since 1933, and it is probable that new legislation would ensure production control and benefit payments in the future should the Supreme Court decision require abolishment of processing taxes.

The opposition party cannot announce its agricultural policy until next summer, but many of its prominent members have supported A.A.A. principles and are likely to continue to do so. The best thought of both parties and of non-politicians is needed to reach a sound and permanent national agricultural policy. Such should be possible with the passing of the depression and the knowledge of what can be looked for in the way of foreign trade and effects of tariffs under normal conditions of finance and commerce. To say that a problem such as that of agricultural surpluses is in politics is no disparagement to any party or organization, or to our form of government. It is the trial and error method in government, and though slow and expensive, must ultimately produce a policy that it better even though not a perfect one.

Just where non-surplus products of agriculture, such as wool and lamb, may fit into a new policy of planned agriculture is hard to foresee. Present administration proponents of planned farming would prescribe annual production quotas for each important crop or product. This would be done with a view to aligning the supply with an amount upon which fair prices could be maintained under available export outlets and domestic requirements, all of which is much more simple in theory than in practice. If the former relationships of amounts of various food articles, for example, should be officially designated as final "freezing of the status quo" some of the difficulty would be overcome. But can government, or even organized agriculture, safely be permitted to decree that any class of producers may not expand their production and sales through turning out a better or cheaper article of which consumers would take larger quantities if an all-powerful and beneficent government permitted them to do so?

The extension or continuation of agricultural planning presents numerous knotty points. Some of them

are of peculiar concern to producers of wool and lambs. The immediate problem of the sheep industry is to find out how it would fare under the new ideas and to formulate and announce its position in respect to such phases of the proposed national policy.

But the coming year brings some things more pleasant than problems. Markets have improved materially. Barring reaction through complications in national finance or foreign affairs, they should improve further and so continue for a few years at least. Most parts of the range country already are stocked as heavily as is safe for average seasons. Expansion and overproduction, with ruinous effects upon range feed and upon markets, are less likely to occur than in former years. Though it must be admitted that the recurrent cycles of high output and low prices more nearly coincide with credit expansion than with trends in individual commodities. Hard as the fact may seem, it is true that our government no longer is in a position to offer a free land set-up to capable sons of worthy pioneers.

Shoestring operations were based on low payments on livestock and liberal credit, with assumption that old outfits should or must furnish the feed for the new outfit. The Farm Credit Administration will be an important steadying factor in this connection. The recent policy of the Forest Service in redistribution of forage to resume the old idea of homestead days runs counter to modern economics and social facts and trends.

It may not be too optimistic to look for such a settling down and clarifying of policy and procedure by the Division of Grazing as will remedy public domain abuses and stabilize livestock production instead of creating a new social order based on new economics. It has had too much the appearance of a move to create a new social order on the basis of new economic ideas which are, at best, of doubtful validity. However, the extreme position of the forest officials may be moderating, and another year should reduce the grounds for the alarm that still exists in the West.

And it may not be too optimistic now to look for a settling down and clarifying of policy and procedure in the Division of Grazing that will bring to livestock men a feeling of security rather than of confusion and uncertainty.

Even national and governmental mistakes ultimately come to recognition and correction. Through many long years, western folk derided and deplored the action of government and private agencies in foisting homesteads of well-nigh worthless lands upon innocent newcomers who could not realize that 160 acres or

more might not mean affluence and happiness, but rather debt and perpetual want and misery.

Now various federal and state agencies are relieving disillusioned and distressed homesteaders from their land liabilities, thus attempting in an expensive way to correct an extremely expensive mistake.

Marginal Lands So far as purchases of marginal lands, resettlement, and rehabilitation are concerned with rescuing of wronged homesteaders and returning their lands to their proper use,

no adverse criticism should be lodged, so long as the work is handled economically and in a practical way.

A new question arises as to the wise use or disposition of the acres returned to the government. And so it seems that each attempt to present reasons for encouragement leads us to still another problem. At least it can be said that if only a part of the problems arising from the depression and the present administration shall be disposed of wisely, future years must bring great good to all citizens and all lines of business.

Railroads Would Increase Shippers' Charges

OBJECTIONS to proposals by various railroads to increase the number of points at which they could make extra collections for services in loading and unloading livestock have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a brief prepared by Charles E. Blaine of Phoenix, Arizona, as counsel acting for the National Wool Growers Association, the American National Live Stock Association, and the National Live Stock Marketing Association.

A hearing was held on this case at Denver on October 14. Livestock shippers were represented by Mr. Blaine; Chas. A. Stewart, representing the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas; Secretary Mollin, and Secretary Marshall.

Some months ago an agency which publishes tariffs for all of the principal railroads operating west of Chicago filed a supplement which was intended to require the payment of loading and unloading charges at 46 points in the western states where such charges now are absorbed by the railroads handling the livestock. On request of the above named interests, as represented by Mr. Blaine, the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the tariff until March 1, 1936, and ordered the hearing at Denver for regular procedure and determination of the merits of the case.

The representatives of the carriers got themselves into a rather inconsistent position by attempting to define "public stockyards" in one case so as to maintain present rates at the 92 public markets on a basis that would allow them to continue to collect rates prescribed for fat livestock on all the feeder animals shipped to those markets.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has prescribed the livestock scale on a basis that does not include the customary 85 per cent rate on feeder animals, if they go into the recognized public markets. The carriers have attempted in another item of the proposed supplement to construe the meaning of a "public stockyard" so that they would be in a position to collect new charges at 46 of the points as referred to.

The briefs have been submitted by all parties and the final argument of the case at Washington is expected to be completed early next year.

Increase in Meat Animals Likely in Next Few Years

WITH increased feed crop production this year an upward trend in numbers of meat animals—especially hogs—in the next few years is expected, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Annual Outlook Report. These increases in numbers, however, will not be reflected in increased slaughter before 1937.

There will be a considerable increase in slaughter supplies of hogs the last half of the year, but this may be offset at least in part by a smaller slaughter of cattle. Lamb slaughter the first half of the year is likely to be much smaller than in the corresponding period of 1935.

The general level of livestock prices is likely to be at least as high next year as this in view of continued improved consumer demand for meats and continuing small slaughter of livestock.

Some decline in prices of better grades of slaughter cattle is likely in the first half of the year in view of the probable increased supplies of these kind of cattle, but prices of the lower grades may be strengthened by a strong replacement demand.

The supply of meat animals on farms in terms of total live weight of cattle, hogs, and lambs at the beginning of 1936 will not have changed much from the beginning of 1935, when the aggregate supply was estimated to be the smallest in more than thirty years. Increases will not occur until late 1936.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS

American National Live Stock Association, Phoenix, Arizona—January 7-10, 1936
Idaho Wool Growers, Idaho Falls—January 7-8-9, 1936
Oregon Wool Growers, Baker — January 10-11, 1936
Washington Wool Growers, Yakima—January 13-14, 1936
Montana Wool Growers, Bozeman—January 16-18, 1936
Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake—January 20-21, 1936
National Wool Growers, Salt Lake—January 22-24, 1936
New Mexico Wool Growers, Albuquerque—February 5-6, 1936

SHOWS

Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah—January 10-16, 1936
National Western, Denver—January 18-25, 1936

The Canadian Trade Agreement

THE new trade agreement between the United States and Canada was signed on November 15 by Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the President of the United States, and by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King for His Majesty, the King of Great Britain.

This is the most important trade agreement yet concluded under the unusual powers granted to the President by the action of Congress in 1934. That law furnished the President with full power to negotiate trade agreements with any foreign country, and to make changes up or down to the extent of 50 per cent in any of the rates of duty in effect under the present law, which was enacted in 1930.

The question of favored-nation treatment is a perplexing one for the administration in the negotiation of these foreign trade agreements. The United States has treaties with over 40 foreign countries by each of which it is bound to furnish the other contracting party fully as favorable tariff rates as are accorded to any other country. This makes available to other treaty nations the enjoyment of the same rates as have recently been accorded to Canada, regardless of any concessions on their part. However, the representatives of the Department of State under the direction of Secretary Hull appear to have been very careful to make the major reductions in duties on imports from Canada apply on commodities of a character that are not likely to be exported to the United States from far-distant regions. The danger of increased imports reaching the United States from treaty nations that offer no reductions to this country is recognized. The Canadian agreement attempts to meet the situation by language included in Article 14, which says:

Each country reserves the right to withdraw or modify the concession granted on any article under this agreement, or to impose quantitative restrictions on any such

article if, as a result of the extension of such concession to third countries, such countries obtain the benefit of such concession and in consequence thereof, an unduly large increase in imports of such article takes place.

In connection with the lowered rates on cattle and some other agricultural products, the President availed himself of the power granted under the A. A. Act to impose quotas or quantitative restrictions upon the amounts of imports of any commodity for which the United States Government has a controlled program. This power was granted to the President regardless of the change of rates, but has not been employed to the present time. In the Canadian Agreement, the application of quota restrictions to Canadian cattle and other products applies only to the amounts that may be shipped into the United States under the reduced rates. There is no restriction as to the amount of cattle, grain, or other products that may come in under the rates set up in the Act of 1930.

The passage of the so-called "Trade Agreement Act" in 1934 was vigorously opposed by the National Wool Growers Association and other livestock organizations. After the act became effective, however, it was generally believed that the new powers would be very carefully used and that Mr. George N. Peek would be the President's chief adviser on foreign trade matters and in the negotiation of trade agreements. Mr. Peek was known to be a true friend of American agriculture and to have considerable regard for the value of the policy represented by protective tariff. It subsequently developed, however, that Mr. Peek was not chosen by the President for this service and that all the negotiations for trade agreements have been conducted through Secretary of State Hull and his associates. During his entire long term in Congress and the Senate, Secretary Hull was a sincere and ardent advocate of free trade. Since being in the Cabinet,

his chief concern has appeared to be that of increasing foreign trade through tariff concessions.

Canada's Duty Cut

The full text of the Canadian Agreement shows concessions by Canada on approximately 800 articles. Among the most interesting of these are reductions of 100 per cent on American beans, broom corn seed, potatoes, eggplant, artichokes, horse radish, okra, avocados, scallops, champagne, wall paper, and button blanks.

Canada accorded reductions of 33 per cent in her duties on American cattle and sheep, 58 per cent on hogs, and from 25 to 50 per cent on fresh meats.

Lard and cotton are two of the principal American exports for which the administration has been endeavoring to find outlets in other countries. Canada has always admitted raw cotton free of duty. Under the new arrangement, she reduces her duty on lard from 2 cents per pound to 1 3/4 cents.

The Canadian duties on beef, veal, lamb, and mutton are reduced from 8 cents to 6 cents per pound, and on fresh pork, from 5 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound. However, as Canada exports all of these meats, no increase in American exports can be expected, though the reductions are counted in making up the imposing list of 800 concessions granted by Canada.

In the official statements released as explanations of the advantages of the Canadian Agreement, considerable emphasis was placed upon the more favorable rates which Canada accorded to American fruit and vegetable products. Canada is a large producer of most types of fruit and vegetables and with her limited population, consumption is not likely to draw on the United States in any season except for temporary supplies that may be available in areas close to the border. On most classes of vegetables, Canada maintains a duty of 15 per cent and a rate of 33 per cent on canned peas, corn, tomatoes, and beans. She agreed to receive oranges from the United States dur-

ing the first four months of each year free of duty, but at other times of the year when home-grown fruits are available in Canada, the present duty will be continued.

One of the principal advantages gained by the United States was in the reduction of Canadian duties on farm machinery. On principal classes of implements, the old Canadian duty of 25 per cent was reduced to 12½ per cent. There were also important reductions in tractors and engines. Automobile duties were reduced from 30 per cent to 22½ per cent. A reduction of 8 per cent was accorded wheelbarrows exported from the United States.

The State Department appears to have regarded the 50 per cent reduction in the duty on whiskey aged 4 years in wood containers as the most important concession to Canadian trade. In 1934 Canada exported whiskey to the United States to the value of 16 million dollars under a duty of \$5.00 per gallon. The new duty is \$2.50 per gallon. There is no quota or restriction on the amount of such imports, and apparently the new rate can be used by any country with which the United States has a favored-nation treaty.

Canadian duties on cotton fabrics of various classes were reduced from ad valorem duties of 32½ per cent to 27½ per cent. Additional specific duties of 4 cents per pound are now 3½ cents. Duties on fabrics of wool or hair from the United States were reduced by 12 per cent on ad valorem duty and 14 per cent of the specific duty.

New United States Duties

The United States agreed to reduce the duty on cattle weighing 700 pounds and over (fat cattle) from 3 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound on a number which will approximate 156,000 head per year. There is no limit to the number that can come in under the regular duty. Cows weighing 700 pounds or more each and imported especially for dairy purposes may come in to the extent of 20,000 head per year at a

duty of 1½ cents per head. Provision is also made for annual imports from Canada of approximately 52,000 head of calves (under 175 pounds) at 1½ cents per pound instead of 3 cents, as under the present duty.

United States also agreed to admit annually around one and one-half million gallons of cream at 35 cents per gallon instead of the old rate of 56.6 cents per gallon. Cheddar cheese is to be admitted at 5 cents per pound instead of 7 cents. The new rate on live poultry is 4 cents per pound as compared to the former rate of 8 cents.

Limited quantities of fur, spruce, pine, and hemlock are to be admitted at a duty of 50 cents per thousand feet instead of the former rate of \$1.00. The excise tax on lumber was also reduced by 50 per cent. This has caused considerable discussion because of the fact that assurance was given by the administration leaders of the Senate last year that the powers proposed to be granted to the President would not apply in the case of excise taxes.

An able defense of the Canadian Agreement was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on November 19. The most interesting and important feature of his statement was that in which it was argued that the possible injury done to agricultural producers through lower duties on non-farm imports would be more than offset by the enlargement of the market which would result from greater employment in manufacturing concerns producing products sold in the Canadian market. On this point, the Secretary said:

There are a few farm groups which will feel they are being hurt by the new agreement, but actually in those cases the tariff reductions are moderate and in addition there are quota restrictions of such a nature that imports from Canada cannot affect the American price structures by more than one per cent. This small effect will as a rule be more than offset by the increased payrolls of industries established along the northern borders and in the northeastern states. These increased payrolls will stimulate the demand in the United States for most of the farm products in which there has been a slight reduction in duty. I am thoroughly convinced that the Canadian Treaty will prove

of benefit to the whole of American agriculture, and that no particular branch of farming will be seriously disadvantaged.

In another place the Secretary said:

Increased trade between the two countries in non-farm products will, the department economists believe, materially stimulate industrial activities in this country and thereby create additional purchasing power within the United States for American farm products.

The principal justification offered by the Secretary of Agriculture is almost exactly the same as that which caused so much criticism of American tariffs prior to 1930 from agricultural interests. It in substance justifies the admission of imported agricultural products at lower rates in exchange for opportunity to export industrial products. It is, of course, true that such increased export business by industry should result in increased wages and purchasing power of factory employees. If, however, such increased demand is to be allowed to be satisfied by imported foods and other materials, then it must appear that once more the American farmer and livestock man is being made the victim of a plan for exporting products of industrial concerns. If such a course is to be continued with Argentina or other countries exporting agricultural products and willing to receive manufactured products, then the final result of the new style in tariff making must certainly bring agriculture to a very low point in the United States.

The December Cover

THE photograph used on the front cover for this month's issue is the work of Miss Mary McLennan of Ellensburg, Washington. Miss McLennan's pictures have appeared occasionally on the inside pages of the Wool Grower, but this is the first one to grace the cover. The scene is that of a summer day in the high Cascades.

Another Convention Comes:

The Seventy-First Annual for the National Wool Growers Association, Hotel Utah,
Salt Lake City, January 22-24, 1936.

A GAIN the sheepmen of the country meet in Salt Lake City to plan for future organization activities on behalf of the industry as a whole, to receive helpful information on the conduct of their own business, and, of course, to have a good time renewing old friendships.

Many conventions have been held in Salt Lake. We remind you of one such gathering through the picture shown below. It's the 1914 convention; the men are grouped in front of the old Auditorium on Richards Street, where the sessions were held. Some of them are shepherding their flocks in greener pastures now, but many of the old-timers (old in organization loyalty at least) are still convention regulars. Just get out your magnifying glass and scan the group. You'll find former presidents, F. J. Hagenbarth

and Fred Gooding; R. C. Winder and J. C. Mackay of Utah, David Dickie of Wyoming, Hugh Sproat of Idaho, C. H. Williams of Montana, Barney Heide of Chicago, C. L. Kneipp formerly of the Ogden office of the Forest Service, and many others—perhaps yourself.

That was a couple of decades ago. Now the National meets in more spacious quarters, the Hotel Utah, but the spirit remains the same, and many of the problems of those days continue.

1936 PROGRAM

The program for the 1936 convention of the National Association will aim to present to the sheepmen the results of efforts in the solution of their problems, discussions of marketing affairs, public domain and forest grazing, credit, production, and other pertinent matters. And on

the basis of such information, sheepmen will formulate future association work.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Chief Forester Silcox have accepted invitations to address the convention. Other speakers will be announced in the January issue.

RAILROAD RATES

A round-trip ticket will be on sale at convention time, good for 21 days, at two cents a mile, which is less than a fare and a third, from points in western New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, western Idaho. From points in other territory, round-trip rates at a fare and a third good for ten days will be in effect. Watch for details in the January Wool Grower.



THE EMPIRE DINING ROOM

The beautiful Dining and Dancing Supper Club has been acclaimed the finest in this part of the country. Let the Empire Room become a habit with you, as it has with all Utahns. Excellent cuisine and sophisticated music.



This guest room is typical of the luxurious appointments of the Hotel Utah

The New Hotel Utah is your headquarters, and each department of this hotel is ready and eager to serve you. All the smart shops can be reached without leaving the Building. Try our Coffee Shop—delicious meals at moderate prices. The Rendezvous is just the place to take your friends for an evening of novel and amusing entertainment.

The Hotel Utah

GUY TOOMBES, Manager

Moisture Record for the Fall Months

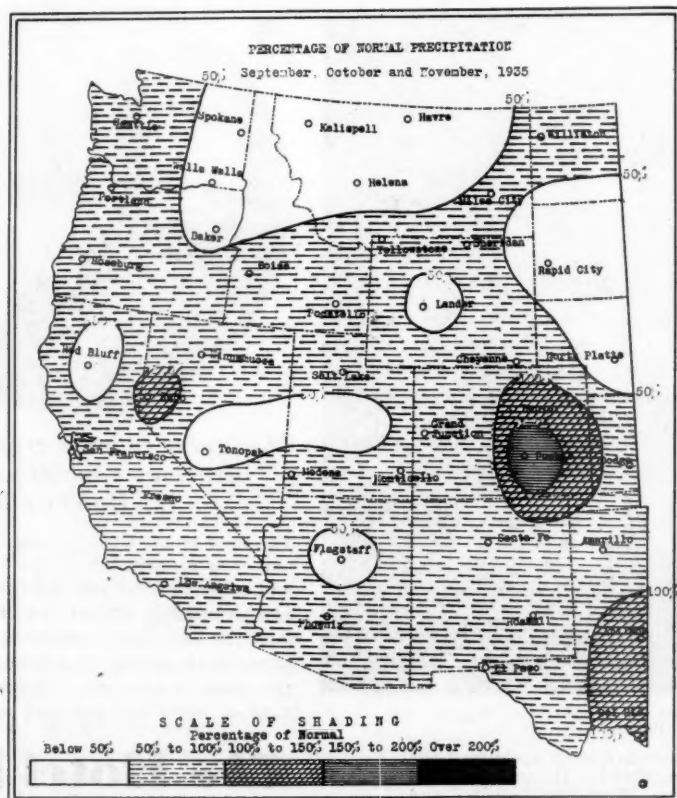
Another Drouth Story

LESS than half the normal precipitation occurred over a considerable portion of the western range states, chiefly in the northern and northeastern sections, during the last three months, while more than 90 per cent of the area had less than normal moisture. Only eastern Colorado and a part of west-central Texas had generous or helpful precipitation this fall. All sections had a little, the general deficiency being rather uniformly distributed. November was the driest month in Washington, though September and October were also below normal. November in Oregon was also dry, as was September, but October fared better, especially in the western portion, giving fairly good fall moisture conditions. In California October

and November are usually depended on to bring the first of the winter's increased precipitation, but this time both months fell short of the normal amounts in most countries. Reno had fairly good snows in November, but all three months were dry generally over Nevada. Santa Fe had pretty good snows in November, but September and October were dry, quite dry in places. The bulk of the Texas moisture came in September, the next two months being deficient in moisture. This leaves this area in worse condition than would appear from the totals of the quarterly amounts of moisture. Montana, Idaho, Utah, western Colorado, and most of Wyoming have been dry for more than three months, much drier than normal.

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges During September, October and November, 1935, with Departures from Normal, for Three Months, and for Six Months (In Inches)

	Normal 3-Month Precipitation	Actual 3-Month Precipitation	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 3 Months	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 6 Months
Washington				
Seattle	9.64	7.37	-2.27	-1.83
Spokane	4.16	1.91	-2.25	-2.43
Walla Walla	4.50	1.86	-2.64	-3.39
Oregon				
Portland	11.20	7.33	-3.87	-5.66
Pendleton	3.77	1.64	-2.13	-3.26
Baker City	2.70	0.71	-1.99	-2.96
Roseburg	8.54	7.02	-1.52	-2.46
California				
Redding	7.26	2.68	-4.58	-5.48
San Francisco	3.92	2.76	-1.16	-1.12
Fresno	2.27	1.99	+0.28	+0.18
Los Angeles	2.05	1.29	-0.76	-0.76
Nevada				
Winnemucca	1.71	0.94	-0.77	-0.96
Reno	1.26	1.34	+0.08	-0.61
Tonopah	1.03	0.25	-0.78	-1.05
Arizona				
Phoenix	1.92	1.99	+0.07	+0.18
Flagstaff	4.31	1.67	-2.64	-3.93
New Mexico				
Santa Fe	3.31	3.07	-0.24	-1.99
Roswell	4.38	3.79	-0.59	-3.98
Texas				
Amarillo	4.88	4.17	-0.71	-3.06
Abilene	6.55	9.66	+3.11	+3.02
Del Rio	6.04	7.14	+1.10	+11.00
El Paso	2.55	2.30	-0.25	-2.55
San Angelo	6.03	7.65	+1.62	+5.85
Montana				
Helena	2.88	0.99	-1.89	-3.90
Kalispell	3.65	1.69	-1.96	-3.48
Havre	2.56	1.06	-1.51	-4.82
Miles City	2.51	1.26	-1.25	-0.79
Williston, N. D.	2.53	1.48	-1.05	+0.44
Idaho				
Boise	3.05	1.64	-1.41	-2.67
Pocatello	2.86	1.80	-1.06	-3.25
Utah				
Salt Lake	3.77	2.12	-1.65	-2.79
Fillmore	3.39	0.75	-2.64	-3.62
Modena	2.11	1.13	-0.98	-1.10
Castle Dale	2.26	0.11	-2.15	-3.60
Monticello	4.92	3.77	-1.15	-1.36
Wyoming				
Yellowstone	3.95	2.12	-1.83	-4.41
Sheridan	2.97	1.66	-1.31	-1.77
Lander	2.88	1.27	-1.61	-3.17
Cheyenne	2.68	2.30	-0.38	-0.35
Rapid City, S. D.	2.63	0.72	-1.91	-6.31
No. Platte, Nebr.	2.89	1.31	-1.58	-3.69
Colorado				
Denver	2.59	3.62	+1.03	-0.24
Pueblo	1.77	2.87	+1.10	-1.61
Grand Junction	2.44	1.39	-1.05	-1.89
Dodge City, Kan.	3.93	3.84	-0.09	-4.54



Around the Range Country

WESTERN TEXAS

Temperature conditions were mostly favorable for livestock interests, with but one or two mild cold spells, and many warm, clear days. Rains have been frequent enough to provide soil moisture, and consequently range forage and pasture grasses have done well and are giving plenty of feed. Livestock are in good condition nearly everywhere.

Sanderson

The weather and feed conditions have been ideal during November and winter prospects are good. Alfalfa hay is not to be had in the stack; baled it is worth \$15 a ton.

The ewes bred are some 10 or 15 per cent under last year's number. Very few old ewes remain in our flocks, most of them are from two to four years old. About 25 per cent more ewe lambs were kept this year than in 1934.

Interest rates on loans to sheepmen run from 5 to 8 per cent.

We were clean of coyotes three years ago, but have a few today. I think the lack of expense money to pay trappers can account for this.

Joe F. Brown

Uvalde

Excellent weather and feed conditions have prevailed during November and winter range feed will be good. No hay is used in this section.

The ewe bands, which run from two to five years in age, are about 25 per cent larger than they were last year, and I think about the same number of lambs were kept as in 1934 to make replacements.

Coyotes are less numerous, due to the organization of more wolf clubs.

Five per cent is the prevailing rate of interest on sheep loans.

Ashby & Brice

ARIZONA

Temperatures have been wintry over the northern portion, but mild enough farther south. Precipitation has been light to moderate, and rather well distributed, favoring crops and ranges generally. Streams, watering places generally, soil moisture supplies, forage, and livestock conditions are all favorable, and generally good. Heavy cattle shipments have been made from some central counties, some of them to other pastures for finishing. Sheep have occupied the southern desert areas for some time.

Flagstaff

Weather and feed conditions since November 1 have been ideal. Feed prospects on the winter range are fairly satisfactory and the price of alfalfa hay in the Salt River Valley is from \$7 to \$10 a ton and is being used more freely this year by sheepmen.

The present wage for herders is \$35 a month.

We will have about the same number of ewes bred this year as in 1934, with a larger number of ewe lambs kept over for stock purposes. Ewes in this section are of fairly good ages.

We are having more trouble this year with coyotes than for several

years and are unable to account for the seemingly larger number of coyotes on the range at the present time.

The use of the forests by stockmen in Arizona is satisfactory.

Chandler

November was an unusually cold month here. There is no green feed left (November 23) and the alfalfa is not growing. Feed on the outside foothill ranges, however, has a good start, which makes the outlook for winter promising. From \$11 to \$13 is being paid for alfalfa hay (baled).

The ewe flocks around here are better and younger than for several years past; about the usual number has been bred.

Sheepmen are paying \$35 and \$40 for herders.

Interest rates are from 5 to 7 per cent.

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures were near the seasonal values, with only a few cold periods of little consequence, and not many very warm days. Precipitation was lacking generally, until late in the month when a storm brought rather heavy deposits to nearly the entire state, but more especially over the northern and northeastern portions. Winter wheat and forage on the winter ranges were materially benefited, and the latter is in good condition in those areas. Livestock are also in good condition in most sections.

Logan

Winter has commenced here with plenty of rain and snow. Feed conditions will be good.

The ewes of this section run from ones to fours in age and about the same number are being bred. We kept about twice as many of the ewe lambs this year as in 1934.

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of November.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Coyotes are on the increase. The odds are all with them; no bounty, few trappers, and cheap furs.

Eight per cent is the prevailing interest rate on sheep loans.

G. B. Clay

Cuba

We have had a good snow lately and feed is better than last year (December 1), and looks good for the winter months. Alfalfa hay in the stack can be purchased at around \$7 in the San Juan River country.

I believe a few more ewe lambs were kept this year for stock purposes. The ewe bands as a whole are of good ages and about the same number are being bred this season as last.

Herders are getting about \$30 a month.

The coyote situation is better this fall; a state trapper caught 112 in here last summer.

J. E. Counselor

COLORADO

Temperature conditions have been favorable for livestock interests; but precipitation has been light, and the snow cover that prevailed early in the month, especially over the western portion has disappeared everywhere, and the lower country is much in need of moisture, especially the southeastern portion. Dry soils are still blowing in the southeast. Ranges are mostly fair to good, some being poor in the south. Conditions thus far have been rather favorable on the present condition of livestock, but are not very promising for the winter.

Mancos

The weather has been fine and feed and pasture excellent (November 27). So far as my knowledge extends, winter range feed is good. Alfalfa hay ranges from \$5 to \$8 and \$10 a ton, according to quality.

More ewe lambs, about 25 per cent more, were kept this fall by breeders to replenish their flocks than was the case last year. How-

ever, the average age of the bands around here is good. I think about the usual number of ewes were bred this fall.

The present wages for herders range from \$20 to \$35 a month.

Coyotes have increased about threefold during the last three years.

Quite a number of the small stock growers in this section think that the larger men are given the advantage over the smaller ones under the administration of the Taylor Act. We are not given the chance to increase our herds. A slight expansion can be obtained if we take part of the stock to other ranges some 10 to 30 miles distant from our home range. Some of our larger operators, however, can stay at the home range and go up to four times the small man's limit. A lot of the stockmen say they do not like this unit business as the stock are driven around too much and are not satisfied or contented anywhere. To thrive and do well, stock must be contented; otherwise, little is gained for the owner.

John W. Exon

NEVADA

Some of the coldest weather of record prevailed rather generally over the state the first few weeks of the month, moderating to only about normal values in the closing weeks. Only one or two storms brought snows, chiefly over the northern portion, leaving much of the country bare and the ground frozen against plowing. Livestock feeding has been in progress practically all the month on ranches, but lately feeding was light. Livestock are generally in satisfactory or good condition. Range livestock are doing well.

Austin

The weather has been cold and dry, and while there is plenty of feed (November 26), it is dry. The winter range is especially dry. I haven't heard of any hay being sold yet.

I do not think quite as many ewes will be bred this season as last. Most

of the ewes are young and the tendency this year was for stockmen to retain more ewe lambs for stock purposes.

Herders are getting \$60 a month.

We haven't any government trappers here and as a result the number of coyotes is above what it was three years ago.

I do not think many of the sheepmen are in favor of the Taylor Grazing Act, but are apparently satisfied with the management of the forests.

J. C. Potts

UTAH

November was exceptionally dry over the northwestern and northeastern desert range areas, but over the principal agricultural areas at the north, and over the southern plateaus rains and snows were sufficient for most immediate needs. Seasonal temperatures prevailed. Most sheep are on winter ranges, trailing for moisture, but doing fairly well. Most cattle are still in fields, and while the forage has been almost entirely gleaned in many places, little feeding has been done.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures were subnormal in the early weeks but rose to warmer values later, favorable for forage grasses and livestock. Precipitation was not nearly as heavy as usual, and was spotty, occurring mostly on the coast. Fall planting has been deferred for want of soil moisture in places. Livestock are mostly in good condition. Pasturage is excellent in the northwestern portion, where rains and warmth have been favorable; but elsewhere forage is only fair to good, for the want of rain.

Kneeland

We had a very cold snap the first of November, but since then it has been fine. There are excellent prospects for good winter feed, as the grass has a good start (November 25). No alfalfa is grown in this section of Humboldt County.

(Continued to page 36)

The Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association



ROGER GILLIS,
The New President of the Texas Sheep and
Goat Raisers Association

THE annual convention of Texas sheep and goat raisers held at San Antonio on December 5 and 6 had many features which are of interest to similar organizations in other states. While the methods of handling association business in Texas may not be altogether applicable to other states, yet in many points they are designed to overcome some of the difficulties that sometimes confront such associations.

Texas has had an active organization for many years, and for ten years prior to last May had had as president, Mr. Albert T. Kincaid, who had given liberally of his time and ability without compensation.

Last year an effort was made under the direction of a Texas grower, who also represents a wool concern, to set up a separate association. An active canvass was made and a considerable number of growers had signed membership contracts providing for the payment of annual dues in the amount of one tenth of a cent per pound on each year's wool clip. After considerable discussion and negotiations, which were reported in the Wool Grower, the two organizations were merged last spring and a new set of officers elected, Mr.

Abe Mayer of San Antonio being chosen as president. Later Mr. G. W. Cunningham was chosen as secretary-treasurer.

One of the interesting phases of the Texas set-up is the provision of their constitution that a president and two vice presidents shall be elected annually, but that they are not eligible for reelection for any consecutive term for the same office.

At the business session which concluded the convention, President Mayer announced that the election of a new set of officers would be necessary and quoted another article of the constitution which required that three or more nominations are necessary in the election of a president. Mr. Roger Gillis of Del Rio was first nominated by Senator Julius Real, and the nomination appeared to be very popular. However, the President insisted that further nominations be made and that balloting was necessary. The tellers reported the election of Mr. Gillis by a large majority. The association then elected as first vice president, Mr. Roy Hudspeth, of Sonora, and as second vice president, Senator Julius Real of Kerrville.

The election of the officers, to-

gether with the consideration of resolutions and committee reports, held the entire attendance of over 200 until the close of the last session on Friday afternoon.

According to the constitution, the call was made at the opening session for the election of five directors who were to nominate a board of directors for the following year, of not fewer than 50 members and not more than 150. Under the chairmanship of T. L. Drisdale, this committee reported slightly over 100 names which were confirmed by the vote of the convention. The committees are required to hold regular meetings in March, June, September and December of each year.

Both sheep and goat raisers expressed themselves as being greatly encouraged by the developments of the last year. The sheep territory had suffered severely in 1934 before the drouth became serious in other states. Last winter was also a very difficult one and there were considerable losses among ewes. The exact numbers lost are difficult to determine in Texas because practically all of the ewes run loose in fenced pastures and are seldom rounded up or counted other than at

shearing time. A recent sale of 30½ cents for a clip of lambs' wool had also given fresh optimism and hope for the future.

Most of the 7 million sheep now reported from Texas are owned in 30 counties that lie within a radius of less than 200 miles around San Angelo and have an area of 24 million acres. The same area also reports over 700 thousand cattle. The compactness of such sheep population is not equaled elsewhere in the United States and offers special opportunities for effective organization, which now seems likely to be fully realized.

The association had not previously held a convention outside of the western section. The turnout at San Antonio was very pleasing and perhaps made more enjoyable by the fact that a general rain set in while most of the members were enroute to the convention, and rain was still falling at the close. All together, these things added to the zest of the convention proceedings as well as to the enjoyment of the entertainment provided.

On Wednesday evening preceding the opening of the convention, a San Antonio business house tendered a banquet to the officers, board of directors and their wives. The San Antonio Stockyards Company had scheduled a barbecue to be put on at the yards on Thursday afternoon, but on account of the rain this was served at the hotel. On the same evening the management of the Plaza Hotel gave a dance in the main ballroom, with all those attending the convention as its guests.

Seventeen speakers were listed on the convention program, nearly all of whom responded. After the opening exercises, President Mayer spoke briefly of the work accomplished by the association in the previous eight months, and outlined the need and possibilities for the future. Governor James V. Allred then spoke in explanation of several legislative and administrative problems that recently have caused wide interest in all parts of Texas. These included the mat-

ter of taxation to support the program laid out in the Texas security and old age pension act. He evidenced full appreciation of the part the livestock industry plays in Texas affairs and plainly had the confidence of those at the convention. Congressman Marvin Jones of Amarillo, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, spoke of the agricultural adjustment operations and stated that he believed some form of agricultural adjustment would be continued as a permanent policy of the government of the United States.

Honorable Richard M. Kleberg lauded the present administration, but expressed his inability to understand the provision for admitting Canadian cattle under the recent trade agreement, in view of the expenditures made in recent years by the government for the improvement of the conditions in the cattle industry.

Honorable Charles L. South referred chiefly to efforts made by him as representative of Texas interests in an emergency program being handled by the United States Department of Agriculture for the control of the blowfly. This pest has been especially serious during the last year, and has spread as far north as Kansas, also being troublesome in southeastern states.

Veterinary problems were discussed by Dr. I. B. Boughton of the Experiment Station at Sonora, and Dr. O. G. Babcock gave a scientific explanation of the best available methods for the prevention and control of the blowfly.

The Honorable W. C. McCraw, Attorney General, drew large applause on his humorous and frank admission that his chief object was that of securing votes for reelection.

The Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association spoke at the Friday morning session upon the work of the National Association, and more particularly upon the present tariff situation as it now exists as a result of three things: first, the act of 1934 giving large tariff rate-

making policies to the President; second, the principles of the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement; and third, the significance of the proposed Argentine Sanitary Convention which is still pending before the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The feeling in Texas seems to be quite strongly in opposition to present tariff-making methods, and the convention later voted in favor of a restoration of the arrangements as they existed prior to the amendments voted last year. The principal resolutions and reports of the committees as adopted by the convention covered reciprocal trade agreements, tariff, the Argentine convention, taxes, the Livestock Sanitary Committee, stockyards and freight rates, lamb marketing, predatory animal and blowfly control. These follow in the order named.

In view of the fact that assurances were given during the campaign of 1932 by the present administration that tariffs on agricultural products would not be molested, and in further view of the fact that this promise is not being carried out but that tariffs on agricultural products are being reduced in the making of trade agreements with foreign nations, therefore this association again records itself as being unalterably opposed to the reciprocal trade agreement act, and respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to repeal said act and furthermore urge our Senators and Congressmen to diligently work to bring about this repeal.

* * *

Realizing more than ever from the experiences of the past few years the importance and absolute necessity for tariff protection for sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and their products, we again record ourselves as being strictly against any reductions in the present tariff rates in any manner, whether it be by special agreement, treaty, or act of Congress.

* * *

We are uncompromisingly opposed to the present efforts of the State Department of the federal government in attempting to have ratified by the United States Senate a covenant which will abrogate existing sanitary precautions designed to protect the United States from importation of communicable livestock diseases from Argentine, South America. It is no doubt difficult for those behind this movement to conceive of the dire effects to the livestock industry of this

country, should the dreaded hoof-and-mouth disease which is so prevalent throughout Argentine, get a foothold in this country. It is a well known fact that there is no known cure for this disease and the only way to prevent its spreading is the entire eradication of the herds affected. In view of the fact and also since this disease can be communicated to human beings, we believe it of the utmost importance that this covenant be not approved by the United States Senate, and urge the Texas Senators to use every means at their command to prevent its adoption.

* * *

The problem of taxes, local, state and federal, is one of increasing importance to those engaging in the sheep and goat industry. Not only have ad valorem taxes reached almost the maximum that it is possible to pay, but other forms of taxation are constantly being presented for adoption. On account of additional demands being made on the public treasuries in order to take care of increased appropriations necessary to administer newly passed laws, both state and federal, we are becoming increasingly apprehensive at what taxes might be in a few years in order to meet these demands. We therefore recommend that the President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association name a committee of any size he chooses, the duties of which committee will be to make a thorough study of the present forms of taxation and the possibilities of new forms of taxation with the idea of making recommendations at the next annual convention of this association which may in turn be presented for the consideration of the state legislature and the National Congress.

* * *

Whereas, the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas is an important department of the state, the faithful performance of the duties for which the commission was created means much to the industry which we represent, and

Whereas, the members of the present commission as well as the field representatives are men of ability and are determined to carry on the work of the commission as it should be done,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association heartily endorse the actions of the commission in their firm stand to enforce the law in all matters pertaining to the work of their department, and pledge our hearty co-operation and assistance in any way possible.

* * *

It appearing that in the majority of stock yards there is no maximum yardage charge on carload lots of sheep and goats, and that there is a maximum charge limit in some yards on shipments of cattle, thus discrim-

inating against shipments of sheep and goats, we therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to confer with our traffic manager and take this matter up with the various stock yards companies, and agree on some reasonable maximum car rate.

It appearing that the Pettengill Bill (HR 3263) now pending before Congress will raise the rates on livestock shipments and livestock products, we respectfully request our Congressmen to oppose this bill and a copy of this resolution be sent to each of our Congress members.

* * *

We present the following suggestions with recommendation that they be adopted as resolutions by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association:

(1) Inasmuch as we believe that 3 per cent shrinkage usually demanded by order buyers and purchasers of lambs is unjust and unfair to the producers, we urge producers to sell such livestock without this deduction for shrinkage.

(2) Believing that the Texas sheep and goat industry has been seriously injured in the eyes of livestock men and business men in this state and others by unscrupulous and dishonest commission men or order buyers, we strongly urge that lamb producers in the State of Texas deal only through well established, recognized, reputable order buyers, commission houses or firms in order to protect themselves and the men with whom they deal.

(3) Inasmuch as we believe that the National Live Stock and Meat Board is doing a most excellent work in combating the inroads of competitive food products and in advertising meat, including lamb, we heartily endorse these activities. Furthermore, we strongly urge the central livestock markets of this state to co-operate with the livestock board in the collection of 25 cents per car, or its equivalent, for support of the Board.

(4) We are strongly opposed to Capper Bill S-1424, or any similar bill which would tend to restrict the producer in disposing of his livestock by selling in the country, that is f. o. b. shipping points, or any legislation which would tend to force producers to sell their livestock through central markets or stock yards.

* * *

Though the fight made by individual ranchers plus the systematic work carried on by the state and federal governments has greatly reduced the numbers of predatory animals, such as wolves, bobcats, etc., in much of the area in Texas devoted to the sheep and goat raising industry, yet these predatory animals still constitute a source of great damage to those counties on the outskirts of this area, and

Whereas, the work done by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, working in conjunction with the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, has proved to be the most effective and systematic method not only of reducing the numbers of these animals in those counties where the infestation is still heavy but more particularly in destroying those trap-shy individuals still remaining in those counties which are otherwise practically clean at present,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association go on record as thoroughly endorsing the work of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey co-operating with the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas in the control of predatory animals and rodents, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association go on record as strongly commending the efforts of those representatives in our state and national governments who have been active in the fight to secure adequate state and federal funds for the prosecution of this work.

* * *

Therefore Be It Resolved, that we, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, ask the federal government at its next meeting of Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to be used for the purpose as above set out, (blowfly control), and by the proper federal department.

Be It Further Resolved, that inasmuch as Texas is the breeding place and home of the blowfly and has cost Texas during the past year at least \$10,000,000 that we, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, hereby request that the Honorable Governor of Texas (James V. Allred) submit to the next session of the State Legislature our request for an appropriation of \$12,500 to be used at Sub-station No. 14 for the purpose of providing the necessary equipment for the carrying on of the work of control and final eradication, and

Be It Further Resolved, that we publicly express our appreciation to all who have so generously assisted in working out, as we believe, a solution of the very vexing problem of the blowfly control and eradication.

* * *

We express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the National Wool Growers Association and acknowledge our debt to it in the fine activities it carries on from which the Texas sheep and goat raisers receive benefits along with the growers of other states. We urge this association's continued support of the National Wool Growers Association and request the executive committee to give it all the financial assistance which the association can do commensurate with the welfare of the association.

Taylor Act Administration

RECENT weeks have been active ones in affairs of the Taylor Act administration. Late in November the Division of Grazing reported that one-year licenses had been issued in the 30 organized districts for the grazing of 6,916,090 sheep and 1,485,451 cattle. The numbers for each state are shown in a table appearing on this page. These numbers will change slightly from time to time as a result of reconsideration of applications or decisions on appeals from original action of district boards.

Local Rule to Continue

During November it became known that some officials of the General Land Office and of the Bureau of Investigations, both in the Department of the Interior, had requested Secretary Ickes' approval of a plan to do away with the Division of Grazing, created in 1934, with Mr. Carpenter as director to administer the Taylor Act. The proposed plan would have transferred the administration of grazing wholly to the two bureaus named. This, it seemed certain, would result in cancellation of the various district boards that had been elected, and all applications for permits would be up for reconsideration through the Land Office and the Bureau of Investigations under the customary methods employed by those offices. Also, the proposal would have eliminated Director Carpenter, at least from his position as director of the whole plan.

It is not known how seriously Secretary Ickes may have considered the new plan proffered by his subordinates, but when the news of the proposal reached the public land states, a flood of protests were forwarded to Washington that were both numerous and emphatic. The final result was that on December 10, Secretary Ickes announced that the Division of Grazing would be

Grazing Licenses Issued, November 30, 1935

STATE	No. of Permits	SHEEP		CATTLE	
		Total No. Licensed	Also Under Forest Permits	Total No. Licensed	Also Under Forest Permits
Arizona	132	192,882	36,029	31,156	4,173
(1 district)					
California	171	326,315	164,400	85,146	39,765
(2 districts)					
Colorado	535	735,110	540,960	232,580	134,119
(5 districts)					
Idaho	305	719,445	370,438	90,904	20,507
(1 district)					
Montana	155	179,632	32,656	40,924	1,639
(3 districts)					
Nevada	110	438,096	243,370	171,640	26,664
(1 district)					
New Mexico	332	657,751	2,146	372,994	15,679
(4 districts)					
Oregon	334	748,717	165,492	180,023	18,306
(4 districts)					
Utah	2,441	2,596,486	851,385	238,011	79,360
(8 districts)					
Wyoming	214	321,656	129,498	42,073	14,948
(1 district)					
	4,729	6,916,090	2,536,374	1,485,451	355,160

continued as an independent office of the Department of the Interior and that Director Carpenter would be continued in his position as chief administrator, reporting directly to the Secretary himself. The turmoil was responsible for a delay in all other phases of Taylor Act administration for several weeks. It is now possible and probable that some of the delay in actions necessary to clarify the situation will be removed.

Rules of District Boards

Increasing confusion seems to be developing in many sections over the status of rules and decisions of district boards elected to administer Taylor grazing districts.

It is the meaning of the Taylor Act that such boards shall govern the use of the range. The law did not seem to contemplate that these boards should decide who should receive the permits, but Mr. Carpenter has repeatedly and emphatically declared that all these things are to be officially determined by the boards.

It also is provided by the language of the Taylor Act that any rules made by local boards, or actions

taken by them, are subject to approval or disapproval by the Secretary of the Interior. His decision is, of course, final, unless dissatisfied parties should be able to secure, through a federal court, an injunction against the carrying out of the Secretary's orders or decisions.

December first had been named as the time at which Secretary Ickes would make known his attitude toward the rules laid down by the boards of 32 existing districts. However, no announcement has been made, and Secretary Marshall, who recently was in Washington, was unable to learn what position the Secretary would take.

Meantime rules have been made by local boards, rescinded, and re-enacted in many instances. Decisions on applications for grazing licenses have been acted upon, changed on appeal, and again reversed on second appeal. All of which is most confusing and difficult for the thousands of stockmen, including members of boards who are sincerely and earnestly trying to perform the duties assigned them

with all appearance of complete official sanction.

In one Utah district a dissatisfied applicant took an appeal to his local board. Being still dissatisfied, he was given a hearing before a committee of the grazing service representing Mr. Carpenter. This decision was not satisfactory to the board, which met again and reversed the action of the committee from the grazing service. Now neither the applicant, nor the board, nor the officials know where they are at and Secretary Ickes has failed to say whether the rules or the action of the board will be sustained.

All of which renews the question that has been asked many times: Does the law permit local boards to rule on applications, or should they attempt to do so? While home rule can be expected to work in the use of range by those given a permit to do so, will it work in the issuing of such permits?

Charges for Grazing

It is probable that an effort will be made in 1936 to collect charges for grazing under Taylor district permits. There is no indication of intention on the part of officials to issue the ten-year permits next year. The law provides for the payment annually of reasonable fees in each case to be fixed or determined from time to time (by the Secretary). All of the language of Section 3, in which fees are mentioned, refers to permits, and plainly ten-year permits. It should not be difficult to show, if occasion arises, that no charges can be levied for grazing furnished under temporary licenses. When permits shall be issued the levying of fees will be legal and it will remain to be determined as to what constitutes "reasonable fees." Unless those holding permits are receiving more or better grazing than before regulation under the Taylor Act, it will be impossible to justify any charges. This is a question of administration and properly and reasonably could be left in the hands of local boards.

Leases, Sales, and Exchanges

Up to this time, Sections 14 and 15 of the Taylor Act have not been effective. These were the parts of the act which provide for sale by the Secretary of the Interior of isolated or disconnected tracts not exceeding 760 acres and for the leasing, with preference to owners of contiguous lands, of "isolated or disconnected tracts of 640 acres or more so situated as not to justify their inclusion in any grazing district." President Roosevelt recently signed an order modifying his previous general order of withdrawal from entry of all public lands. The modified withdrawal order is now in shape to permit sales or leases under the sections referred to, and also to allow states to complete arrangements for exchanges of lands as such may be worked out between officials of the states and the Department of the Interior.

New Districts

The law still provides for organization of grazing districts with the total acreage limited to 80 million acres. Following the veto of the amendments which included an extension to 142 million acres, it was announced that a way had been found legally to provide for the creation of any number of districts which might be demanded. Later legal opinion, however, held the Division of Grazing to the 80 million-acre limit. It was understood that all of this acreage had been included in the 30 districts which were completed some time ago. However, it has subsequently been found that some deductions from the total areas from organized districts were possible on account of reservations for various purposes. Without knowing how much new acreage might be available for organization, the Division of Grazing took steps for the creation of additional districts, chiefly in Wyoming and Idaho. In Wyoming, two or three districts were set up and the local boards elected although it is not yet known

definitely whether it will be possible to actually create any of these lately formed districts.

In Idaho a meeting was called for the consideration of the organization of Idaho District Number Two. When the stockmen met, it was found that there could be no definite assurances that the district would actually be set up for administration in the near future, though it was proposed to hold the election and have matters in readiness for procedure in case a way should be found to secure the necessary acreage within the 80 million acre limit. At this stage of the meeting, a large part of the range sheep owners objected to further procedure until it could be definitely known whether, or when, there would actually be a district. Upon decision of the supervisor in charge of the meeting to proceed with the election, most of the sheep owners retired from the meeting. A number of cattlemen and some farm sheep owners remained and went through the formalities of the election of a board of eight cattlemen and eight sheepmen. Should this board finally function, its sheep members cannot have been truly representative of the owners who would be entitled to graze sheep under the present law.

Mr. T. C. Bacon, president of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, was reported as saying: "We are opposed to the election since we can see no advantage in setting up an advisory board that has no power to act. Such a procedure would serve notice that we are clamoring for an immediate law putting the balance of the public domain under supervision. While we are willing to have new lands included under the act, we are not willing to blindly endorse any future amendments passed by Congress until we have reviewed them."

Court Action and Appeals

A Portland, Oregon, press dispatch on December 9 carried the information that a suit had been

filed at federal court by Joe Abasolo against Secretary Ickes, Director Carpenter, and the District United States Attorney. Evidently, the suit is an attempt to compel the granting of a license or permit on the basis of prior use, but without showing of ownership of dependent or commensurate property sufficient to meet the standards set up before the district by the advisory board.

Another contest that developed with Colorado District Number One has been taken to Washington

under the appeals procedure provided in the administrative rules issued last May. This was a case of the rejection of the application of a large sheep owner on the grounds that there was no showing of prior use of the range applied for. While there were adequate holdings of commensurate property, yet the property had recently been acquired and there was no showing of attachment of priority to the land holdings in this. The appeal on this case is now before Secretary Ickes and a decision is expected at any time.

Arizona Stockmen Speak on Taylor Act Affairs

*By Jerrie W. Lee, Secretary
Arizona Wool Growers Association*

ON November 4 several hundred livestock men met at Phoenix, Arizona, in response to the summons of F. R. Carpenter, director of grazing. However, J. F. Deeds, assistant director, presided due to the inability of Mr. Carpenter to attend, and was assisted in the conduct of the meeting by A. D. Molohan, deputy regional supervisor for Arizona and New Mexico.

The purpose of the conference as explained after the opening of the meeting by Mr. Deeds was to answer the following questions:

1. Does Arizona wish so-called critical grazing areas immediately placed within operating districts?

2. Do the stockmen of Arizona desire to proceed with the organization of grazing districts by completing the required formalities in order that such districts may be available for operation when and if Congress eliminates or increases the present 80,000,000-acre statutory restriction?

Mr. Deeds informed the conferees that most of the states were insistent upon additional grazing districts being immediately organized and that the grazing division was attempting to take care of the more critical areas by a judicious spreading of the available acreage,

some four and one-half to five and one-half million acres, of which amount Arizona might expect 1,500,000 or thereabouts.

After explanatory remarks by the presiding officials, a general discussion of the entire Taylor Act took place and it became immediately apparent that the stockmen of Arizona were deeply concerned with the failure of the Interior Department to effect exchanges proposed and initiated by the state under Section 8 of the act, applications for which, now on file with the General Land Office exceed one million acres. It was the consensus of opinion that the state must be eliminated by the completion of exchanges before any accurate and intelligent picture of what land remains for incorporation within grazing districts, could be obtained.

While local stockmen advocate cooperation and are in no way antagonistic to the plans of the federal government, there was considerable resentment evident, due to the Grazing Division accepting as final the tentative districts discussed at the January meeting held here this year.

This January meeting was understood by local people to be entirely advisory in aspect and purpose, boundaries of districts then discussed, to be established only after additional meetings and consideration. To the contrary, government officials adopted the position that stockmen had, by their action, definitely committed themselves, that the matter was fixed and final.

Stockmen of Arizona feel also that Section 15 of the Taylor Act is much more practical in potential importance than Section 3 and the creation of grazing districts, but this section has been so conservatively interpreted that few legitimate producers can qualify thereunder and it is assumed that the interpretation will prevent its general use within Arizona, unless amendments are secured. However, there unfortunately appears no assurance of use even then.

It was the thought of many interested parties, expressed in private, that the year and one half elapsing since the passage of the Taylor Act, insofar as Arizona is concerned, has seen little concrete development and solution of the grazing problem. Admittedly grazing officials have a tremendous task at hand and have been encumbered many times through no fault of their own, but results and not reasons are naturally the objective of the user of the range and today these men see the future of the grazing act with no more certainty or clarity than at the time of its passage. This uncertainty is, of course, detrimental to our people and it is hoped that the near future will see the development of a definite program with respect to the public domain in Arizona.

Many individuals unacquainted with the state of mind of Arizona stockmen assume that because of this state's earlier opposition to the Taylor Act a policy of obstruction and dilatoriness is the vogue. Nothing could be further from the truth. Arizona is fully conscious that the public domain must be administered and present plans and policies are

(Continued to page 28)

OUTSTANDING SHEEP OF 1935

- 1—Champion Rambouillet Ram at the International. Exhibitor: M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.
- 2—Champion Corriedale Ram at the International. Exhibitor: M. Moncreiffe.
- 3—Champion Hampshire Ewe at the International and at Portland. Exhibitor: Mt. Haggin L. and L. S. Company.
- 4—Champion Rambouillet Ewe at Utah State Fair. Exhibitor: W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
- 5—Top Rambouillet Ram at National Ram Sale. Bred by W. D. Candland & Sons; purchased by W. S. Hansen.
- 6—Champion Corriedale Ram at the Pacific International. Exhibitor: King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
- 7—Second High Rambouillet Ram at the National Ram Sale. Bred by A. & A. Nielson, Ephraim, Utah; purchased by J. K. Madsen.
- 8—Champion Hampshire Ram at the International and at Portland. Exhibitor: Mt. Haggin L. and L. S. Company.
- 9—Champion Corriedale Ewe at the International. Exhibitor: University of Wyoming.
- 10—Champion Rambouillet Ewe at the International. Exhibitor: University of Wyoming.
- 11—Top Suffolk Ram at the National Ram Sale. Consigned by J. H. Patrick; purchased by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho.



Sheep Awards at the International

THE awards at the International (Chicago, November 30-December 7) in the classes for Rambouillets, Hampshires, and Corriedales are shown in the table presented below. Judges in these divisions

and exhibited by the Kentucky University. It sold at 40 cents a pound to the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

The grand champion carload of lambs of the 1935 International sold at \$27.25 per hundred, the highest

RAMBOUILLETS:										
	Aged Rams	Yearling Rams	Ram Lambs	Yearling Ewes	Ewe Lambs	Flocks	3 Ram Lambs	3 Ewe Lambs	Get of Sire	
C. S. Arn.....	2	†1	..	..	..	3	6	..	1	1
King Bros. Co.....	..	..	1 3 & 4	..	3	3	1	3	3	3
Malcolm Moncreiffe.....	*1	5	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	2
Oklahoma A. & M. College.....	5	6	4 & 5	5 & 6	5 & 6	4	3	5	5	5
University of Illinois.....	3	2	..	..	4	..	4	4	4	4
University of Wyoming.....	..	3	2 & 3	2	†1 & 2	5	5	6	..	6
John E. Webb & Son.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oren A. Wright.....	4 & 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HAMPSHIRES:										
Malcolm Moncreiffe.....	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	..
Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co.....	..	†1 & 2	*1 & 5	1, 4 & 5	3 & 4	1	1 & 4	2	2	2
R. E. Pullin.....	..	3	3 & 4	2	5	2	3	3	1	1
Mrs. Andrew E. Seaver.....	1	5	..	..	2	4	5	4	4	4
University of Wyoming.....	..	..	2	..	†1	..	2	1	3	3
CORRIEDALES:										
King Brothers Company.....	2 & 3	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3
Malcolm Moncreiffe.....	*1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	1
University of Wyoming.....	..	†1	1 & 3	†1 & 3	*1 & 2	2	1	1 & 3	2	2

*Champion.

†Reserve Champion.

were: Rambouillets, Wilford Day, Parowan, Utah; Hampshires, J. G. Hanmer, Ames, Iowa; Corriedales, Frank Brown, Sr., Carlton, Oregon.

In connection with the Corriedale awards, Judge Brown explained that the larger, more rugged type shown by King Bros. Company was distinctly different from that of other flocks. Apparently his preference was for the smaller and more compact kind of sheep, as shown in the awards. The large-framed ram which was made champion at the Pacific International (shown on page 19) by Mr. V. O. McWhorter was not recognized at this show.

Fat Lambs

The grand champion fat wether of the show was a 90-pound, purebred Southdown lamb, owned and exhibited by John P. Larkin, Inc., Queenston, Ontario, Canada. It sold at auction at \$1.10 per pound to Swift and Company for the account of Cudney Brothers, who purchased the lamb for the Palmer House, Chicago. The reserve grand champion was a 110-pound Southdown-Shropshire crossbred lamb, owned

price recorded in this sale since 1929. The 1934 figure was \$18.50. The 1935 winners averaged 80½ pounds and were purchased by Armour and Company. They were Southdowns, fed and exhibited by C. J. Brodie, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada.

The Wool Show at the International

KING BROS. Company, Laramie, Wyoming, took all the championships in the wool show at the International (Chicago, November 30-December 7). Their quarter-blood fleece from a Corriedale ewe had first place in all classes and was declared to be the grand champion fleece of the show. The reserve champion fleece was a three-eighths-blood grade of a wool from a Corriedale ram.

J. W. Christie, Washington, D. C., judged the fleeces. His first place awards were as follows:

Market Class

64's, 70's, 80's (Fine) Combing: University of Illinois.

58's, 60's (½ Blood) Combing: Geo. W. Deeds, Pataskala, O.

56's (¾ Blood) Combing: King Bros. Co.
48's, 50's (¼ Blood) Combing: King Bros. Co.

46's (Low ¼ Blood) Combing: Iowa State College.

36's, 40's (Braid): Earl Kiger, Blodgett, Ore.

Purebred Wool

Corriedale Ram and Ewe: King Bros. Co.
Hampshire Ram: Iowa State College;
Ewe, Michigan State College.

Rambouillet Ram: H. M. Cahoon, Bronson, Mich.; Ewe, University of Illinois.

Merino Ram: John I. Liles, Collins, O.; Ewe, Geo. Haist & Son, Chelsea, Mich.

Shropshire Ram: W. R. Krouts, Findlay, O.; Ewe, Ira Fisher, Ashville, O.

Southdown Ram and Ewe: Iowa State College.

Cotswold Ram: H. T. Crandell, Caro, Mich.; Ewe, A. M. Bertell, Britton, Mich.

Lincoln Ram: D. T. Knight, Marlette, Mich.; Ewe, J. R. Bickett, Xenia, O.

Cheviot Ram: B. T. and W. F. Barnett, Pontiac, Mich.; Ewe, Wayne Postle, Centerville, O.

Dorset Ram and Ewe: Ben Willets, East Liberty, O.

Oxford Ram: J. C. Williamson, Xenia, O.; Ewe, Iowa State College.

Romney Ram: G. W. Carroll, Rickreall, Ore.; Ewe, C. E. Grelle, Portland, Ore.

Addition to Portland Wool Show Awards

THE report of the wool show at the Pacific International (Portland, October 5-12) as carried in the November Wool Grower, included awards in only the two general commercial and breed classes. We have since been informed that the fleeces that were shown in the class for breeds were also judged on the basis of market grade, thus bringing together all of the fleeces of any one grade in the breed show, no matter what breed of sheep they came from. In this class of the show, the first award for the quarter-blood combing fleece was taken by the first-prize Corriedale ewe fleece of King Bros. Company of Laramie, Wyoming, which was also later made the champion quarter-blood fleece of the show.

International Champion Fleece



The Grand Championship of the Wool Show at the International Live Stock Exposition was awarded to a quarter-blood fleece from a Corriedale ewe, shown by King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming. It took first place in all classes and was considered a perfect specimen. A three-eighths-blood fleece from a Corriedale ram of King Bros. Company carried off the Reserve Championship.

American Federation of Labor and the Sheep Shearing Question

THE letters printed below tell their own story.

From Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association

Dear Sir:

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor concluded its two weeks session October 19, 1935. Among the many resolutions submitted to and considered by the convention was one dealing with the controversy between your Association and its employees, members of the Sheep Shearer's Union of North America, the national organization of the workers of this industry chartered by and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. This resolution was sponsored by the delegates and officers of the Sheep Shearers' Union. The officers and delegates from the Sheep Shearers' Union, through the introduction of this resolution to the convention, sought the assistance of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in

adjusting all matters or differences between the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America and your Association.

The convention directed that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should communicate with the several western states' wool growers associations, including the National Wool Growers Association, which you represent. The Executive Council, at its meeting, immediately following the convention adjournment, gave consideration to the matter. It is by authority of the Executive Council that I am now addressing this communication to you.

We very much desire to aid the officers of the Sheep Shearers' Union in their negotiations with your Association regarding wages, hours and conditions of employment upon a fair and equitable basis, acceptable to both employer and employee.

The purport of this letter is to tender the good offices of the American Federation of Labor, in bringing about a mutually satisfactory understanding or agreement.

May I hope to have your favorable and early reply.

Very truly yours,

William Green, President
American Federation of Labor

From the National Wool Growers Association to Mr. Green

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of November 8 in reference to matters which appear to have been presented to you by the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America No. 1.

In the opening paragraph of your letter you refer to "the controversy between your association and its employees, members of the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America." It is very clear, Mr. Green, that the situation regarding employment of sheep shearers has been presented to you improperly, or at least that you did not understand the facts at the time you wrote.

There is no controversy between the National Wool Growers Association and its employees. This association does not employ men to shear sheep or for any other kind of labor. In fact, we have no business connection and do not act as agents for any subsidiary organization or any individual in the employment of labor for shearing sheep or for any other purpose.

The National Wool Growers Association is, in effect, an affiliation of twelve state organizations. It is a combination of the members of these state associations along with scattering members from other states. As above stated, there is no attempt of any kind for the employment of labor for any purpose. The association is calculated and managed mainly for general legislative and marketing matters. The combined individual memberships in the affiliated state associations represent considerably less than one-half the sheep owners within the western states and less than one tenth of all those in the United States.

We are aware that the President of the Sheep Shearers' Union No. 1 has referred in other places and probably in connection with your office to the state wool growers' associations acting as agents for wool growers. This is entirely incorrect. The employment of sheep shearers is a matter handled exclusively by the individual sheepman either through dealing with the contractor who takes the job of shearing the sheep and furnishing all equipment and additional labor required, or else by furnishing his own equipment and extra labor and making direct arrangements with individual shearers for the actual operation of shearing the sheep.

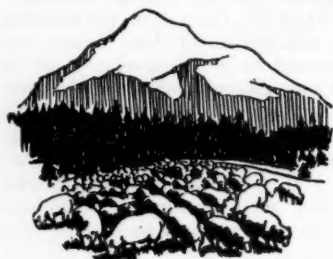
Through the activities of the President of the Sheep Shearers' Union, we have been informed by various unions that they have agreed to effect a boycott on our products in case our associations do not agree to employ solely union labor and to pay the scale of wages stipulated. In good temper we have attempted to inform each of these unions of their misunderstanding of the situation as outlined above to you. If, in spite of these misrepresentations of our position, the Sheep Shearers' Union, or any other union, decides that it still must unfairly order a boycott of our products, we have no option but to abide by any consequences that may follow.

Yours very truly,

F. R. Marshall

National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED



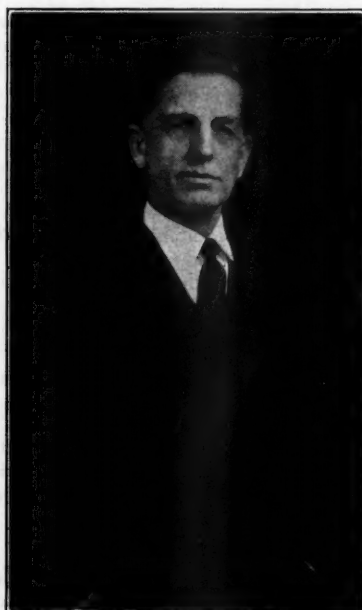
Meeting of Wool Co-Operative Directors

DIRECTORS of the National Wool Marketing Corporation held their annual meeting in Chicago on December 10. Mr. Charles Redd of La Sal, Utah, was reelected president; Edward Sargent of Chama, New Mexico, was named vice president; D. W. Judd, Boston, secretary-treasurer, and C. J. Fawcett succeeds H. B. Embach as general manager. The membership of the new executive committee consists of Charles Redd, Edward Sargent, E. Clair Hotchkiss of Colorado, Floyd Lee of New Mexico, Worth S. Lee of Idaho, Jas. H. Lemmon of South Dakota, and Frank Lebus of Kentucky.

Mr. Fawcett, the new general manager, has been associated with the Corporation, since last April, when he became assistant to the general manager in charge of sales. However, his connection with wool selling affairs covers many years. As early as 1918 he was connected with the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company and also served as director of wool marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation from 1920 to 1922. He came to Boston in 1924 and was sales manager of the National Wool Exchange, successor to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, until 1929, when it was absorbed by the Corporation. From that time until April of the present year, Mr. Fawcett conducted a strictly consignment wool selling business.



CHARLES REDD
Re-elected President of the Corporation



C. J. FAWCETT
The Corporation's New General Manager

Wool Market Report

*Review of Boston Market for Week Ending December 6, 1935,
Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

TRADER was rather scattered in the wool market. Sales were comprised mostly of small to moderate quantities but prices were firmly maintained.

The medium grades of Ohio and similar fleeces showed a slight strengthening price tendency. While price ranges were unchanged on strictly combing 56s, $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, and 48s, 50s, $\frac{1}{4}$ blood, at 38-39 cents in the grease, only limited quantities were available at prices on the low side of the range. Other grades of fleeces were quoted unchanged and little trading was reported except on fine Ohio Delaines or strictly combing 64s and finer fleeces which were sold in moderate quantities at 32-33 cents in the grease.

A fairly broad selection, to the extent the wools were available in Territory lines, was moved at firm prices. The greater portion of the trade was on the fine and $\frac{1}{2}$ blood grades although the mediums also had a number of calls for small quantities. Graded wools sold at prices within ranges quoted during the previous week. Prices were very firm on original bag 64s and finer Territory wools. Average to good French combing staple lines brought mostly 79-81 cents scoured basis. Shorter French combing staple of similar grade moved at 76-78 cents, while an occasional choice French

combing line containing some strictly combing ungraded staple realized up to around 82 cents, scoured basis. Good twelve months' Texas wools were sold at 80-81 cents, scoured basis. Fall Texas wools were slow and some small sales were reported at 68-71 cents, scoured basis.

Foreign markets showed some slight irregularities in prices, according to cables received by private concerns in Boston. In this connection, Merinos, especially inferior types, were mentioned as slightly easier at London. Prices on low

crossbreds were somewhat weak in New Zealand and lower than the recent extreme levels in South America. Medium crossbreds abroad were reported firm and Australian markets were mostly steady.

New business on domestic mohair in Boston was reported very light, although a few inquiries were received on sorted mohair. A limited amount of the coarser sorts of second kid was reported to have been sold at 65-6 cents, firm asking prices ranging up to 70 cents. Average adult Texas mohair in original bags was firmly quoted at 53-56 cents.

Flannels continued to sell in good volume to the bathrobe and shirt trades. Mills making men's wear fabrics reported that buyers were swinging away from checks and asking for stripes. White coatings for women's wear were advanced on an average of ten cents a yard by leading makers who reported output sold up until late January. Some lines of men's suitings made of three-eighths blood wool were withdrawn because of the inability to secure those grades. Actual statistics on October wool consumption were released and were in line with most trade estimates. Observers look for still greater expansion in the loom activity in the next few months due to the reopening of mills and the placing of sizable orders for upholstery fabrics by leading automobile manufacturers.

Domestic Wool Quotations

GRADE AND LENGTH	Graded Ohio and Similar		Graded Territory
	Grease Basis	Scoured Basis	Scoured Basis
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine) Straight Combing	\$.32-.33	\$.80-.85	\$.83-.85
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine) French Combing	.28-.29	.73-.78	.77-.82
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine) Clothing	.25-.27	.70-.73	.75-.77
58s, 60s (1/2 Blood) Straight Combing	.33-.34	.74-.76	.78-.82
58s, 60s (1/2 Blood) French Combing	.31-.32	.70-.73	.75-.78
58s, 60s (1/2 Blood) Clothing	.29-.30	.67-.70	.73-.75
56s (3/8 Blood) Straight Combing	.38-.39	.71-.75	.72-.77
56s (3/8 Blood) Clothing	.34-.35	.65-.67	.67-.70
48s, 50s (1/4 Blood) Straight Combing	.38-.39	.66-.70	.67-.70
48s, 50s (1/4 Blood) Clothing	.34-.35	.59-.62	.62-.65
46s (Low 1/4 Blood) Straight Combing	.33-.34	.55-.58	.59-.62
36s, 40s, 44s (Common and Braid)	.31-.32	.50-.53	.52-.55

Government Orders Placed for Wool Goods

THE awarding of contracts by the United States Army and Civilian Conservation Corps for 2,093,702 yards of flannel shirtings and 1,070,400 yards of 20-ounce suitings featured activity in wool goods markets during the week ending December 6, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. The fulfilling of the contracts will require the use of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds of grease wool, and will force mills receiving them to step up production sharply in the next two or three months. Prices paid for the goods are somewhat higher than those paid two months ago when the previous contracts were awarded. In addition to the above, mills in the next quarter have

to produce about 45,000,000 yards of goods against orders booked on civilian fabrics in the last two months, and indications are that the industry as a whole will continue to operate at the current rate until late in March.

The Exchange Service further states:

Outside of the government contracts, trading in wool goods markets last week was rather slow. Mills booked a large number of small orders and in many cases were forced to turn down contracts specifying nearby delivery because of lack of production facilities. During the week several mills that had been closed reopened, one plant securing enough relief contracts to keep machinery active for several months. Mills showing new women's wear lines for spring reported a gratifying response from buyers. Particularly noticeable were orders placed for fabrics suitable for winter resort wear. Some spot business was done on overcoatings by jobbers but mills had none to offer. Forward business on some lines of heavy weight cloths was quite brisk.

Wool and Tops at New Highs in November

DURING November, prices of wool top futures on the New York Exchange and prices of raw wools in the Boston market advanced into new high ground for the year, and at the end of the month were close to the highest levels recorded in over seventeen months. A nearby wool top future contract was quoted at the end of November at 96.0 cents, compared with 93.6 cents a month previous, 90.0 cents two months previous, and 79.0 cents a year previous. The average price of ten grades of wool, clean landed Boston, was 79.1 cents a pound at the end of November, compared with 77.1 cents a month previous, 75.1 cents two months previous, and 68.7 cents a year previous.

Consumption of raw wool continues relatively high, although a tapering off caused by the approach of the end of the year is apparent. Further anticipated purchases of cloth by the government in the first part of December will assist in keeping woolen and worsted machinery fairly active through the coming holiday season. Domestic wool prices have advanced approximately to the point where foreign prices will become an important domestic influence. Importations of foreign wool during the last three months of 1935 will probably be larger than in any similar period for some time.

New York Wool Top Exchange

1936 Wool and Mohair Clip to be Marketed without Supervision of Committee

ACTING upon the recommendation of the Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee of the Farm Credit Administration, Governor W. I. Meyers announced, December 2, that no program for the marketing of the 1936 clip will be put into effect. He added that the Committee will be maintained to continue its work in connection with some 14 million pounds of unsold wool now in Boston and Philadelphia in which the Farm Credit Administration is financially interested. This unsold tonnage is largely an accumulation from the 1935 clip. Judging from the present sale it is expected this wool will have been marketed before the new clip comes on and in this connection the Governor points out that wools which have been restricted from sale either by growers or financing concerns will not have the supervision of the Committee after December 31 of this year, unless released for sale prior to that date.

"During the period in which the Committee has been in existence," said Governor Meyers, "approximately 190 million pounds of wool in which the Farm Credit Administration had a financial interest has been handled by the farmers' cooperatives and wool dealers who have been parties to the plans worked out by this Committee for the orderly marketing of wool. The situation in the wool market in this country today is almost the reverse of what it was in 1933 when the Committee was formed. Wool growers were facing a critical time in their operations and wool was selling in the country at about 10 cents per pound. Wool growers could see no immediate relief. It was believed that if a sound marketing program under supervision of a committee composed of men famil-

iar with wool marketing were followed that the dumping of many thousands of pounds of wool on an already disorganized and overloaded market could be avoided. With the cooperation of the farmers' cooperative marketing organizations, the wool trade and the Farm Credit Administration, the Committee worked out an agreement whereby the consignees receiving wool were required to sell consigned wool ratably and equitably with their own accumulations, thus making for the orderly marketing of wool in response to consumptive demand without forced sales and without any attempt to withhold wool and mohair from the market. This plan was varied slightly last year in that the grower was given the option as to whether he would sell the new clip at shearing time or soon thereafter, or if not sold, to consign the clip to a wool firm chosen by the grower from the list of houses approved by the Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee.

In bringing to a close any further program the Governor emphasized that the emergency condition existing at the time the Committee was formed in 1933 has passed and that the objectives sought have been reached. During these three years all interests have cooperated with the Farm Credit Administration to the fullest extent.

Harry Embach, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, whose memberships consist of 28 growers' cooperative marketing associations representing all wool-producing sections of the country, has continuously acted as chairman of the Committee. Other members of the Committee have been F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association; Robert L. Turnbull, member of firm of Dewey Gould, Boston; Joel R. Parrish, Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Sidney A. Eiseman, of Eiseman Bros., Boston; and George M. Brennan, Intermediate Credit Commissioner.

Wool Promotion and Increased Consumption

"WE all know that wool consumption has been greatly increased this year over last," states Bert M. Nussbaum, president of the United Advertising Agency of New York, which cooperates with Associated Wool Industries in promoting wool. "The statistics of the government designate this increase as about 85 per cent during the first nine months of 1935. Every merchandise manager and cutter we have contacted testifies to the increased business being done on women's wool apparel. The stores report that Tropical Worsteds showed an increase of over 35 per cent this summer over last year. Just how much this advance in wool activity is due to the promotion effort of A. W. I. is anybody's guess. My personal opinion is that we were the beneficiaries of a definite trend in favor of wool in the women's field this year which would have accounted for some increase even if there had been no wool promotion. I am convinced, however, that A. W. I. has given an acceleration to this trend which has probably doubled the increase that would normally have occurred without A. W. I."

Mr. Nussbaum further declares in his recent summing up of the first seven months' work of Associated Wool Industries:

On all sides, from big mills, from cutters, from jobbers, from retail stores, comes praise for the way A. W. I. has taken hold of wool promotion, the soundness of its plan, and the service it has rendered to every link in the merchandising chain. By the same token we have received the utmost in cooperation from the trade press, the women's magazines, the cutters and the stores in featuring wool's interests. I think it is safe to say that so far all of our original ideas about the effectiveness of wool promotion and the way it should be handled have been vindicated. Wherever a real effort has been made to get a result I don't know of a single instance that has failed to click. The only complaint I have is that we have been limited in the scope of these efforts. To carry out the aims and projects laid down in the original plan calls for a working budget of at least \$150,000. This year we have worked to a budget one third less.



California's Diamond Jubilee Convention

CALIFORNIA wool growers celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of a wool growers' association in that state at its regular annual convention in San Francisco on November 21 and 22.

The first California sheepmen's association, records show, was organized on September 24, 1860, with a membership of 18 men, owners of 64,825 sheep. Seventeen years later, January 9, 1878, to be exact, the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association held at Rochester, New York, carried the following resolution:

Resolved, That to defray the necessary expenses attending such representation, the several state associations of wool growers be called upon for the following contributions: New York, \$200; Vermont, \$150; Ohio, \$150; Illinois, \$100; Pennsylvania and West Virginia, \$100; Missouri and Kansas, \$100; Michigan, \$100; and California, \$200.

The representation referred to, as you may have already surmised, was

in connection with hearings at Washington on the proposed revision of the Tariff Act of 1867. The contributions asked for, however, were not received. The treasurer's report to the executive board, dated January, 1879, restates the resolution and says:

To this call of the Executive Committee New York responded promptly. Mr. Garland reports Illinois as having very nearly met the amount assigned to that state, which with \$14 received by him from Mr. Hiatt of the "W. Virginia, W. Penns. and E. Ohio Wool Growers Association," reimburses him for moneys expended in this campaign. Mr. Markham reports \$25 received from Vermont and that state as having paid \$83.50 expenses of delegates to meetings of the Executive Board. Other states failed to respond. * * * Quite a number of letters were written by the Secretary while in Washington to associations and individuals interested, soliciting aid to defray the necessary expenses of printing, etc. A contribution of \$25 from Mr. John D. Patterson, of California, was the only substantial response.

These references to California and Mr. Patterson are the first to be

The California Convention in Session. Left to right on Platform: Vice President F. C. Clarke, President S. P. Arbios, and Secretary W. P. Wing, all reelected for the coming year. The Meat Display on the Rostrum is that of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, set up by Mr. Davenport Phelps, the Board's Western Representative.

made in the early records of the National Association to any state or individual in the Far West.

The Diamond Jubilee Convention of the California Association was opened by an address of welcome from Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco, to which L. A. Robertson, president of the Humboldt County Wool Growers Association, responded. Then, President S. P. Arbios gave an exceptionally forceful and comprehensive address. Through it sheepmen had information of practically every problem affecting the industry and a statement of the position of the California Association thereon.

President Arbios began with a discussion of the place of the sheep industry in the nation and in the state, of its condition, and of the current trends in wool and lamb production and prices. This was followed by a thorough presentation of the question of tariff and reciprocity. In part, Mr. Arbios said:

In their analysis covering the condition and outlook for the sheep industry, we wonder why government authorities fail to mention the possible effect of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, or new plans which our government may have relative to restricting agricultural production. These two factors have been important influences during the past two years, and with the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement now in effect, the outlook from that angle should be considered with some trepidation. * * *

It seems ridiculous to pay stockmen for reducing their flocks and herds and then at the same time permit importation of meat, oils, and fats and other food products from foreign countries.

Seventy-five years ago your association was founded on the proposition of endeavoring to secure an adequate tariff for the American wool grower. Our battles

have been many since that time. Your association continues to stand on the same premise: namely—the preservation of the domestic market for the domestic producer. Any relaxation of these offers spells ruin to the California wool grower and to the entire valuations of livestock properties in this country. * * * Our most important job here today and tomorrow is to reaffirm our position against these reciprocal trade agreements, the lowering of our tariffs, which if enacted, will put the sheep industry of the United States out of business, ruin not only ourselves but the entire livelihood of many of our western states.

President Arbios commended highly the work of the Farm Credit Administration in relation to wool growers. He said:

The Farm Credit Administration is functioning well for sheep raisers. Its management at Oakland for all agriculture is aggressive, alert, and well-managed. We highly commend its method of operation and its personnel. The history of farm financing has brought it about. What it will be tomorrow depends upon the interest we show in its operation and personnel. It has more of an interest in farm lands and farm property, including livestock, than any other one agency.

Most of the private livestock loan companies in operation refinance through it. We still seek better coordination of land and production loans.

The Farm Credit Administration is halted temporarily in its progress in this connection due to the duplication and conflicts of interest and lack of understanding of the problems involved on the part of some of the agencies which administer the federal grazing lands of the West. There must be coordination, a realignment and the establishment of a permanent land policy relative to the use of the western lands.

We thank our private banking institutions, who continually through the depression, showed faith in the sheep industry.

On the necessity for coordination of all the agencies in charge of the administration of western lands, Mr. Arbios was especially forceful. He said:

The present conflicts in the administration of various government agencies must be done away with; these conflicts jeopardize the livestock industry; the permittee on the national forest is forced to give up his range because the Forest Service fears complaint from the recreationists. The Forest Service knows that if it does not accede, a movement will be made to turn the land under its jurisdiction over to the National Park Service. Thus the race goes merrily on. The Forest Service in turn, not to be outdone by the Park Service in its demand for more land, seeks to acquire portions of the public domain now under the grazing

administration of the Department of the Interior.

The Biological Survey, not to be outdone in the race for land, seeks large areas for wild life propagation.

Thus, all bear down on the livestock producer who, fighting not only the fear of drouth—for he lives in the arid West where drouths are not uncommon, but the usual sequence of events—but also fighting to retain his range against onslaughts of the Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Biological Survey, and in turn also has to fight his creditors in an attempt to show that he is an experienced livestock manager and that he has a sound operating unit.

We have not mentioned in this discussion the policy of the Forest Service in not preventing the growth of brush which has reduced the carrying capacity over 50 per cent in some areas, or its lack of policy in permitting predatory animals to breed indiscriminately, without any measure being taken to prevent their increase. The Forest Service spends funds for every other purpose for what it terms conservation; but if range operators lose from 10 to 20 per cent of their flocks, due to coyotes, and also deer and wild life are threatened by coyotes, it does not appear that true conservation is being practiced in the real sense of the word. * * *

Mr. Arbios reiterated the opposition of California sheepmen to the levying of a processing tax on livestock and to the Capper bill (S. 1424) on direct marketing. He commended the efforts of the California Retail Butchers Association against the selling, by unscrupulous butchers, of fed lamb as spring lamb, and gave highest praise to the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

A complete statement of the stand taken by the California Association in opposition to the setting up of a wool marketing agreement under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was also made by President Arbios. On the question of regulation to prohibit the handling of consigned wools by the same houses that buy and sell wool in a speculative way, Mr. Arbios said that at four district meetings of California wool growers, the vote had been in favor of separation, while at six such meetings, growers voted for a continuation of the present system. One meeting had taken no action on the question. President

Arbios concluded his address with a plea for continued support of organization work, both state and national.

In addition to Secretary Wing's report, and those of standing committees, the two-day program included the following discussions:

Recent Studies in the Control of Liver Fluke, Dr. M. C. Hall, Chief, Zoological Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Land Utilization in California, Jay N. Price, Associate Regional Forester, California District; Col. C. G. Thomson, Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, and J. S. Dixon, Wild Life Division, National Park Service.

Aims and Purposes of the United States Biological Survey Relative to Conservation of Wild Life in the Ten Western States, Wm. M. Rush, Regional Director, Division of Game Management, U. S. Biological Survey.

Conservation and Agriculture, F. R. Carpenter, Director, Division of Grazing, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Stability of the Livestock Industry from the Creditor's Viewpoint, Willard D. Ellis, General Agent, Farm Credit Administration, Oakland.

Is a Coordinated Plan of Land Utilization Essential, M. R. Benedict, Professor of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Berkeley.

The Sad Story of American Exports and Imports, John E. Pickett, Editor, Pacific Rural Press; discussion led by F. A. Ellenwood, President, National Wool Growers Association.

The Outlook for the Sheep Industry, Walter Netsch, Armour & Co., Chicago.

Lamb Chops or Bear, Frank C. Clarke, Vice President, California Wool Growers Association.

A Report on Lamb Marketing and Distribution in the Mid-West and East, Henry A. Matheron, Director, California Wool Growers Association, Bakersfield.

The convention closed with a banquet measuring up fully to the requirements of the celebration of a Diamond Jubilee, the entertainment for which was furnished through the courtesy of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

All officers of the association were continued in their positions: S. P. Arbios, Stockton, president; Frank C. Clarke, Laytonville, vice president, and W. P. Wing, secretary.

The membership of the California Association at convention time was 1655, representing 2,600,000 sheep, and an increase of 25 per cent over

the 1934 enrollment. The attendance at the convention was also the largest of record in recent years, and its spirit one of alert interest and aggressiveness. The National Association was represented by its President F. A. Ellenwood.

Resolutions

Association policies for the coming year were outlined in reports of eight committees at the California convention.

Tariff

On matters pertaining to the tariff, committee reports advocated the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act and the abrogation of all existing trade treaties, tariffs or agreements detrimental to domestic agricultural producers. Changes in present tariffs on wool, lambs and sheep were opposed, and it was urged that tariffs on agricultural imports should at least equal taxes, both direct and indirect which American farmers pay to sustain the domestic market. Legislation is also to be sought to require the stamping of all imported woolen fabrics, except floor coverings, so consumers may know the country of origin.

Wool

Strong support was given to Associated Wool Industries and growers were urged to authorize the deduction of 10 cents per bag of wool sold or consigned for the continuation of this work. The wool committee also instructed the California Association to take steps to abolish by legislative action the practice of making tag discounts. The convention also went on record as favoring the continuation of the present marketing system which permits wool merchants to handle clips on consignment, while at the same time doing a speculative business in wool.

California wool growers also expressed disapproval of the importation of any livestock from the Argentine or any other country in which foot-and-mouth disease exists.

Meat Merchandising

The California Association has been active in securing better practices in the retail merchandising of meat, and committee reports included several resolutions on this point. A request is to be made upon the state and federal government to inaugurate a system of marketing meat to facilitate the identification of different grades of meat by consumers; the retail meat industry was urged to give further study to the necessity for honesty in meat advertising; enactment of a law was urged similar to the Food and Drug Act, to cover the actual handling of retail cuts of meat; cooperation of the Better Business Bureau is to be sought in the elimination of false advertising of meat, especially in connection with lamb, yearlings, and mutton. High praise was given to the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Other resolutions adopted:

Authorized support of amendment to state constitution to prevent use of gasoline tax and motor revenues for other than street and highway purposes, provided such funds may be used to build livestock trails on state highways and to build and maintain fences along all state highways; proposed activity to secure reduction in heavy taxes for educational purposes; strongly opposed S-1424, the direct marketing bill, but supported HR-8051, which embodies the recommendations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on this question; favored Pettengill bill to amend 4th section of the Interstate Commerce Act; recommended California railroads establish a minimum carload weight of 10,000 pounds on intrastate shipments of wool; proposed state legislation to require railroads to notify owners of branded stock, or county courts, in case of unbranded stock, when animals are killed by trains, on right-of-way; asked relief from the depredations of predatory animals originating in national parks and that the ten-year predatory animal program, as now provided by law, be inaugurated for the fiscal year 1936-37; urged amendment of state law to permit killing of bear in districts where they are menace to livestock interests; opposed any expansion in farm control program as far as lambs, wool and sheep are concerned; recommended the licensing of all persons engaged in buying and transporting sheep for sale and requiring the recording of all permanent sheep brands with the state to curtail sheep stealing; urged the appointment by Governor of state land planning board, on which stockmen should have proper representation.

Nevada Cattlemen Consider Taylor Act Affairs

SIX resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Nevada Cattle Raisers Association at Elko on November 7, referring to the use of grazing on national forests and the public domain.

The first calls for reestablishment of term permits for grazing on national forests. The other five relate to the administration of the Taylor Act, and the last of these urges repeal of that law unless satisfactory action is taken on the pending questions of fees, approval of local board rules, and preservation of provisions of the law designed for stability through renewal of permits when failure to do so "will impair the value of the grazing unit of a permittee, when such unit is pledged as security for any bona fide loan."

Chinese Government Buys King Sheep

A SALE of 88 stud Rambouillet rams and ewes and 12 stud Corriedale rams and ewes to the National Chinese Government was made by King Bros. Company of Laramie, Wyoming, early in November.

The sheep were selected by Dr. Shen, with the assistance of Dean Hill and Dr. Hultz of the University of Wyoming. The sheep chosen were of two types in both breeds: fitted show sheep and stock right off the range.

The final destination of the sheep is Sining, Tsinghai, China. The trip covers about 25 days by boat to Nanking, a 10-day train journey to the railroad terminal, and then about 30 days by trail to Sining.

The Chinese Government through Dr. Shen, also purchased some breeding Herefords from the celebrated Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne. The cattle were shipped along with the sheep.

Arizona Stockmen Speak on Taylor Act Affairs

(Continued from page 18)

dictated only by the desire to be heard and considered before so doing. The average stockman awaits the opportunity to be helpful with no more selfishness in his heart than the average citizen whose work and business is concerned.

To return, however, to the meeting: The advisory committee, or their alternates, in keeping with the harmonious and friendly feeling in existence, were organized into one single committee, instead of continuing the original arrangement by which the cattle and sheep interests acted independently.

Thereafter this committee retired and considered the subjects at issue, resolutions being drawn and presented to the federal officials present. We have, in part, explained the reason and basis for the first two and the third being self-explanatory is unnecessary of comment.

The resolutions follow in order:

Resolution No. 1

Whereas, during the month of January, 1935, a public meeting was held in the city of Phoenix, Maricopa County, State of Arizona, at the request of F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing, under the Taylor Grazing Act, and at which meeting Mr. Carpenter presided, the said meeting having been held by the livestock interests of the State of Arizona—the said meeting having been primarily called by Mr. Carpenter for the sole and only purpose of explaining to the livestock people of the said state the provisions and purposes of the Taylor Grazing Act, and

Whereas, at said meeting after Mr. Carpenter had explained the purposes and provisions of said Taylor Act he suggested that immediate action be taken looking to the creation of tentative grazing districts in the said state, it having been stated by him that if such tentative grazing districts were not immediately established the purposes of the said grazing law would undoubtedly be defeated by the vacation and setting aside of the Presidential withdrawal order of November 26, 1934; and

Whereas, in order to carry out the wishes of said Mr. Carpenter committees were promptly named by both the cattle and wool growers' associations and requests were promptly filed looking to the creation of tentative grazing districts only, it being understood that the matter would thereafter have the formal consideration of the members of both the cattle and wool growers' associations and that if it was the consensus of opinion and the wishes of the members of said associations that permanent grazing districts be duly established as provided for by the Taylor law, resolutions to that effect would be duly adopted and formal applications thereafter duly filed with the officials of the Interior Department; and

Whereas, since January, 1935, the provisions of the Taylor law have been thoroughly discussed and analyzed by the members of both the said associations and the said associations are now in position to formally make known the wishes of the members of said associations as to the creation of any grazing districts in the said State of Arizona;

Now, Therefore Be It Resolved by a committee this day duly appointed to represent both associations of the State of Arizona, that it is the opinion of the members of both said associations that the purported grazing districts which the Interior Department has attempted to establish predicated upon the meeting of January, 1935, are invalid, null and void; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the said purported grazing districts in the State of Arizona be set aside and held for naught; and that no grazing districts, except District No. 1 known as the Arizona Strip, in the said state, be created or established without formal resolutions being duly adopted by the constituted authorities of the said associations and then only by a full compliance with the provisions of the said Taylor Grazing law looking to the creation of grazing districts.

Resolution No. 2

Whereas, it has been held by the Department of the Interior that the State of Arizona does not have the right of indemnity selection under the withdrawal order of November 26, 1934; and

Whereas, the Taylor Grazing Act itself extends such right to the State of Arizona,

Be It Therefore Resolved, That the regulations be so modified so that immediate indemnity selections can be filed by the state; and

Be It Further Resolved, That applications now filed, or filed in the future by the state under Section 8 of the act, be acted upon and approved.

The two resolutions given above were signed by Wayne Thornburg, as chairman, and Jerrie W. Lee, secretary, of the joint committee.

Resolution No. 3, which follows, carried the signatures of six residents of the Arizona Strip: Lorum Pratt, Jr., W. A. Kent, Earl Jackson, J. F. Bonal, Thos. Jensen, Jr., and Robert A. Jackson.

Resolution No. 3

We, the undersigned residents and taxpayers of Northern Mohave and Coconino counties, living in the area known as the "Arizona Strip," at a meeting assembled on this 4th day of November, 1935, at Hotel Adams, Phoenix, Arizona, do hereby declare that it is our feeling and belief that the administration of the Taylor Grazing Bill should provide:

1. That the northern boundary of the grazing district created therein shall not extend beyond nor abrogate the boundary of the State of Arizona;

2. That applicants having permits therein should be confined in their rights and equities to the commensurate property they may own and control in the Arizona Strip;

3. That the Board of Directors of said district be, for the most part, citizens of the State of Arizona, the remainder of said directors to be confined to such non-residents as may have commensurate property in such area and who are engaged in legitimate livestock operations;

4. That the administrators, graziers, range riders, etc., be individuals who are disinterested and have no personal rights or equities under consideration.

That inasmuch as we are representative of that group of citizens who have pioneered this area and over a long period of time have established such values as may exist in that vicinity, we believe therefore that we have a preference right as permanent year-around residents over and above those individuals who have used this area solely for the benefit of their transient herds.

Wherefore, we pray you that the administration of the Arizona Strip be eliminated in its entirety from the control of Utah or any branch federal office located therein, and be placed under the jurisdiction of the grazing office now located at Albuquerque, New Mexico, or, in the event that the State of Arizona shall be administered as a unit, then it is our wish and desire that the administration of this strip be combined with other Arizona units.

We hereby state and declare that this resolution expresses the opinion and feeling of the entire resident citizenry of the Arizona Strip, and we are authorized to so speak for them in their absence.

With the Women's Auxiliaries

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association will open at the Hotel Utah, Wednesday, January 22, 1936, and continue through the 24th.

Three full days of educational work, business transactions, and social affairs.

PLAN NOW TO BE THERE

Detail of Complete Program will be printed in the January issue.

Monthly Meeting of Salt Lake Chapter

THE Salt Lake Chapter of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Utah State Wool Growers held its monthly meeting and social at the Belvedere Lounge on Monday, November 11, at 1 p. m.

The program was as follows:

Buffet luncheon.

Business.

Readings by Mrs. Ruby Allen Robbins.

An address: "The Work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration," by F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

The hostesses were: Mrs. Parley Dansie, Mrs. L. E. Nelson, Mrs. Ella I. Livingston, Mrs. O. R. Ivory, Mrs. Ernest Bamberger, Mrs. Walter Dansie, and Mrs. John E. Dooley.

Auxiliary Affairs in Oregon

THE regular meeting of Umatilla Chapter No. 4, Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers, was held in the Library Club Room in Pendleton on November 9, with Mrs. Percy Folsom, president, presiding. Several musical numbers and dances provided entertainment before the opening of the business meeting. Plans were discussed and

arrangements completed to entertain the members of Chapter No. 14 in the near future. The dance, formerly planned for November, was postponed to a later date.

The report of the style show held November 6 indicated that it was a huge success, there being hardly standing room during the performance. Local talent provided musical numbers during the show. The stage was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums.

A report was also made of the exhibit of hand-made woolen articles held on November 2, at which prizes were given for the best articles.

At the close of the business meeting, Mrs. Herman Oliver, state president, who was making an official visit to the chapter, gave an account of the booth sponsored by the state auxiliary at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland early in October. Mrs. E. J. Bayley of John Day was also a visitor.

Following adjournment, coffee and cake were served, with Mrs. Oliver presiding at the coffee urn. The next meeting will be in the Library Club Room, December 14.

Mrs. T. G. Elliott, Secretary

Material for this page should be sent to Mrs. Ella I. Livingston, National Press Correspondent, 1110 South 9th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

On November 8, Umatilla Chapter No. 14 met at the Community Hall in Echo, with Mrs. Ralph Corrigall, president, presiding. There was an excellent attendance of members and visitors. Preceding the business meeting several high school girls entertained with musical numbers and dances.

Lamb will be furnished once a month to the school for hot lunches by this chapter. Arrangements have also been made for knitting instructions to be provided with the purchase of yarn at a local shop.

Mrs. Herman Oliver, state president, visited the chapter in an official capacity, and gave an account of the work done in the booth sponsored by the state auxiliary at the recent Pacific International at Portland. Mrs. Oliver was accompanied by Mrs. E. J. Bayley of John Day.

The next meeting will be early in December, time and place to be announced later.

Mrs. Gaylord Madison, Secretary

The regular meeting of Baker Chapter, Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers, was at the home of Mrs. Clarence Love on October 31. The afternoon was spent in making wool flowers to be presented to those attending the coming state convention of the Oregon Wool Growers Association and the Auxiliary, which will be held in Baker, January 10-11, 1936.

Over 200 were reported in attendance at the dance given by this chapter at the Rod and Gun Club on October 26.

Late in the afternoon luncheon was served by the hostess.

Miss Minnie Moura, Secretary

The third annual luncheon of the Grant County Chapter was held in the banquet room of Fraternal Hall in Canyon City on November 23. Following the luncheon a wool style show was conducted in the Masonic

Lodge Rooms. Around 70 women enjoyed the parade of hand-knit suits, also sport suits, coats and dresses from local shops.

Although no business meeting was held, several new members were enrolled. The next meeting will be at the Community Hall in Mt. Vernon, December 7.

Mrs. Louise Moore, Secretary

On account of an epidemic of scarlet fever, the meeting of Harney County Chapter scheduled for November 2 was postponed and as conditions have not reached normal, no date has been set for the meeting. When a meeting is held, it will be in conjunction with the annual gathering of the Harney County Stock Growers Association, and a joint banquet will be held in the evening.

Mrs. Richard Jenkins, Secretary

The Value of Wool with Regard to Health and Utility

Paper Given by Mrs. Neal Robertson at the Washington Auxiliary Tea for Club Women at Yakima in October

MOST people are inclined to regard wool merely as something to keep one warm. This is a popular misconception.

Scientific investigation has shown that wool possesses many qualities pertaining to health and utility, and in fact we might adopt as our slogan, with all fairness, the admonition to "Wear Wool and Be Well."

Let us look into the value of wool from the point of view of health and utility. The following and foregoing facts were gleaned from various journals dealing with the woolen industry.

Firstly, wool is an insulator—it protects from heat and cold.

Wool is a hollow fiber, covered on the outside with fish-like scales. The air pockets inside the fiber and inside the scales make of each woolen particle a miniature thermos bottle—in other words, a perfect non-conductor of heat and cold. In this salient fact lies your protection in wearing wool.

It is for this reason that the Arabs wear long flowing robes of wool. They afford them protection from the burning heat of noontide, and equally from the chill that follows the going down of the sun. For the same reason, a baseball pitcher dons a woolen sweater whenever he leaves the mound.

Secondly, let us deal with the lightness of wool.

Time was when we deemed it necessary to wear heavy clothing to keep warm, and to load our beds with innumerable blankets. Now it has been found that weight does not necessarily imply warmth. This is where wool scores. Woolen fiber is the lightest of all textile fibers. One hundred miles of fine woolen fibers, stretched singly, and end to end, would weigh but one ounce. A man's woolen suit may weigh no more than 2½ to 3 pounds, coat, vest, trousers, and still be adequately warm.

Manufacturers now have on the market sheer woolen materials, weighing no more than from 4 ounces to 8 ounces, to the yard, 54 inches wide.

Such materials are ideal for summer wear, because of their insulating properties, as are also the fine lightweight sweaters and lightweight knitted dresses. They are also economical, since they can give further service under one's winter coat.

Thirdly, let us consider wool from the point of view of its moisture absorbing properties.

Wool absorbs from 16 per cent to 33 per cent of its own weight in water. It absorbs perspiration readily, and so does not cause the pores

to clog. It does not stick to the skin, nor feel clammy.

Bathing suits of wool are ideal, because, even when wet, they retain the body warmth, and yet protect from chill or exposure to the air.

The fourth advantage is one with which we may be less familiar.

Scientific investigation shows that woolen fibers transmit ultra violet radiation to an unusual degree. These rays are valuable to health, and are most powerful when the body is warm. They are said not to pass through ordinary glass windows.

The fifth point concerns the elasticity of wool. In this respect it is unexcelled. A woolen fiber can be stretched out to 70 per cent of its original length, and come back to normal length on being released. This ability to spring back after being crushed accounts for the fact that woolen garments do not crease easily, nor sag nor tear when strained. They keep their shape well. For the same reason, woolen carpets and rugs survive years of hard usage and pressure.

In the sixth place, wool has a valuable asset in its fire-resisting quality. It does not burn readily, and so is invaluable for children's clothing. We know how effective a woolen rug or blanket may be, in extinguishing fire on one's clothing.

Point seven brings us to another valuable quality of wool—its natural beauty. It has a soft sheen all its own, that manufacturers are bringing out to a degree that makes woolen fabrics fit into almost all occasions.

In the eighth and last place, let us consider the strength of wool. Wool wears like iron and is stronger than some metals. If you take a fiber of wool, and a wire of gold of the same diameter, they will be found to support the same number of units of weight, namely, seventeen units.

So, in summing up all the qualities of wool, with regard to health and utility, it is no exaggeration to say that,

"Wool is Worth its Weight in Gold."

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

Chicago

PROGNOSIS around the sheep house was not so flamboyantly bullish at the inception of December as a month previously, but here and there insistence that lambs would register at \$12 per hundred before Christmas was audible.

A jump from \$9.75 the first week of November to \$11.50 on the final round put the market in somewhat weaker strategic position, but a healthy undertone could not be ignored. Scarcity of other small meats, especially pork, could not be discounted as a bullish factor. Whenever killers buy for numbers, and shipping demand is active, the market is in a strong technical position. Including the tax on hogs, that market is practically on a parity with lambs and pork is scarce as November slaughter demonstrates. On the other hand a free movement of short-fed steers selling in the \$8.50 to \$10.50 range is in progress and likely to continue during the next 60 to 90 days. Conditions are such that sudden price convulsions are certain.

However, the lamb feeder is imbued with a modicum of confidence. Two months back the outlook was uncertain; what happened late in November was little short of inspiring. Grabbing for numbers, especially for the pick of the crop, did not admit of misinterpretation. The dressed market was healthy and each week's production cleared promptly at substantially higher prices than a few weeks previously and a year ago. Then carcasses grading common to good were quoted in the \$10 to \$14 range, compared with \$14.50 to \$18 Chicago, currently, choice carcasses selling at \$19 to \$20 at all the principal Atlantic seaboard markets. Mutton carcasses, slow sale at \$4.50 to \$7.50 a year ago, moved freely at \$7 to \$10. The gratifying phase of

dressed trade was that sales resistance was lacking, product clearing readily. That consumer demand is fickle will not be disputed and the price roof is always ability, or disposition of the consumer to pay.

Winter lamb supply is believed to be in strong hands, the late November rise having engendered confidence in feeding circles. Current receipts are in excellent condition, few consignments of western "comebacks" failing to elect killer competition and these few have been readily absorbed by feeders at prices ranging from \$9.25 to \$9.85. Anything capable of hanging a decent carcass gets killer competition, feeders finding poor picking. Occasionally killers have found a bunch of lambs under \$11, but \$11.25@11.35 took the bulk late in November, a gratifying advance compared with the July low spot at \$8.50. Prices current late in November went back to July, 1930. Some accession to supply, logical on the upturn, failed to shake the price foundation. The market was then about \$4 higher than at the corresponding period of 1934. Yearlings and aged sheep have lagged along, the former reaching \$9.25 and the latter \$5.50.

The November advance attracted many "comeback" westerns as it enabled feeders to salvage first cost, a feed bill, and some velvet. Lambs that went out early, costing \$7 to \$8, showed up creditably on sale account sheets, most of them having put on 20 to 30 pounds of cheap gain. There is a pronounced disposition to take the short route to the money, but no tendency to jettison warmed-up stock is detected, the small percentage of "comebacks" returning to the country for another turn on corn being insignificant. The November advance put a large sum of money, in the aggregate, into feeders' pockets, strengthening the position of those still carrying on. Confidence in the winter market is

manifested by those willing to take on lambs, feeder orders having accumulated on buyers' spindles. Apprehension that initial cost of western lambs was unduly high has been allayed.

Evidence concerning the number of lambs in sight for the ensuing five months is contradictory. Various rumors are afloat; one that northern Colorado snuggled into the winter with fully as many as last year. Other sections, notably Iowa, are short on that basis of comparison and nothing is pressing on the market to get away from a feed bill. The corn crop prospect proved deceptive, as much grain is mushy, but this fact is not detrimental to feeders as the lamb furnishes an outlet. Fifty-cent corn is abundant.

In meat distribution circles lamb is getting a strong play. Pork costs less and popular prejudice against food taxes has been allayed, although still latent, but dressed hog cost, tax included, is about \$16 per hundred, a basis on which lamb can compete. Choice beef is scarce. The bulk of the lamb is grading good to choice, while much of the beef going into current consumption is open to criticism.

A nervous set of markets is probable all through the winter and in the price determination feeders will have a voice. They are in a position to wreck the price structure at intervals, and it is axiomatic that taking off a dollar is easier than putting it back. Present indications are that lamb feeders will fare far better than last winter when competing animal and avian foods cost considerably less money. Conservative marketing should be the slogan. Excessive loading on bulges and holding back on breaks will be disastrous to those who adopt the former policy. The line between excess and deficiency is finely drawn and killers will take advantage of every opportunity to take off 50 cents per hundred.

Native and grass western lambs are in, throwing the trade into the fed western season. While condition has been excellent, few lambs have dressed over 48 per cent, but as the season works along, condition will improve. Demand is emphatically for condition, affording high-dressing stock a premium and first pick in the buying process. Eastern shippers are filing a sufficient volume of orders to be a factor in price determination. A market capable of advancing 50 cents per hundred in a few days is certainly on sound basis. Pelts are worth \$2.75 and a healthy wool market favors the feeder. Little shearing will be done in the feed lot as the spread between shorn and woolled stock is too wide to justify that operation. Packers can handle wool to maximum advantage and are willing to pay for it.

Many early-bought western lambs, after making good gains on grass, have returned after 60 to 90 days on corn to show a profit margin. Texas yearlings at \$8.50@9 have been a welcome addition to supply as consumers get the product in the guise of lamb and, in the opinion of gastronomists, it is superior. An advance of 50@75 cents in fat ewes to a \$4.75@5.50 basis is enabling feeders to get returns.

Breeders, or "farm flockers," haven't been able to get the ewes they needed. Yearlings have been abnormally scarce, breeders contenting themselves with aged stock, showing good teeth, at \$5@5.50 per hundred. Scarcity has made substantial expansion of farm flocks this season impossible. The Middle South has been a free buyer of ewes, but has not increased its holdings as flocks have been culled. The hog control campaign has been "modified" by permitting signers to increase production 30 per cent, which will have the effect of checking enthusiasm over lamb-raising.

The November price advance was all the more gratifying as it was accomplished under receipts but slightly less than the corresponding period of 1934. Seven markets handled 325,000 during the last two weeks

of the month compared with 366,000 a year ago, but "directs" must be reckoned with in analyzing the situation. The moment direct shipments to processors dwindled, they were in the market competition with both feet, the injection of a modicum of eastern competition starting the ball rolling. A combination of moderate receipts and few "directs" promptly disclosed healthy basic conditions.

Recent events have put the lamb market in line with the other species, or on a parity. It was a long delayed process, susceptible of no other explanation than slaughter maintenance on a numerical and also tonnage basis whereas a deficiency has been registered both in cattle and hogs. Cattle slaughter for the current year will be about half a million head less than 1934; on a tonnage basis beef production will be far less. Hog slaughter for the year will be about 15 million head less than that of 1934 and the end of short pork production is some distance in the future. On the other hand sheep and lamb slaughter shows a gain of approximately 1,500,000 compared with 1934. Nevertheless ovine stock has not had the full benefit of decreased meat production. When top cattle realized \$16.25, top lambs were \$8.50 and when top hogs scored at \$12.25 the limit on lambs was \$9.70. Doubtless lambs and sheep derived some benefit from meat supply reduction, but not what they were entitled to. From nadir to zenith, 1934 to 1935, cattle appreciated about 80 per cent, hogs 145 per cent and live muttons 50 per cent.

The prospect is promising. This rise may put the winter lamb holding in strong hands or dislodge it prematurely. "Feeders' intentions," to use an official phrase, are past all understanding. They are not in possession of more lambs than the winter market can absorb if proper distribution is carried on, but the market will not stand crowding and killers will embrace every opportunity to reduce cost on the meat rail.

J. E. Poole

Denver

A SHORTAGE of fat lambs at all markets in November and an improvement in dressed trade resulted in sharply higher prices on this class. Yearlings, feeder lambs, and ewes participated in the advance. Lambs were unevenly \$1 to \$1.50 higher; yearlings 25 to 50 cents up; feeder lambs were 25 to 35 cents higher on the few here, and ewes \$1 to \$1.25 higher.

Receipts totaled 177,178 head compared to 125,753 received in November of 1934.

Big packers were keen competitors for the fat lambs offered from day to day during the month and would have taken a good many more fat lambs had they been available. Denver has developed into the largest shipping market in the country, buyers taking more than 400,000 lambs here thus far this year for Atlantic Coast account. Interior Iowa packers have also been heavy purchasers at Denver, and liberal shipments have been made from this market to buyers for numerous intermediate points between Denver and the Atlantic Coast. Many lambs have also gone to the West Coast and to the South.

Growers from all sections of the West have found Denver an ideal market this year because of this strong demand for fat lambs for shipment to practically all points of the compass.

The feeder demand was broad and all offerings found ready sale, though the supply was limited. Northern Colorado and other feeders from western feeding areas took many lambs, while corn belt feeders were also here in goodly numbers looking for supplies.

Good range fat lambs sold at \$9 to \$9.50 at the outset of November. Later fed stock began coming and at the close of the month desirable fed lambs sold up to \$11.15 to \$11.25 freight paid. Range lambs at the close of the month were selling at \$10 to \$10.75.

Late month sales of yearlings were made at \$8 to \$9 for fed stock with rangers at \$7 to \$7.75. Feeder lambs, sold early in November at \$8 to \$8.90, were going over the scales at \$9 to \$9.30 late in the month.

Carlots of choice fat ewes were sold late in November at \$5.10 to \$5.40, and the bulk of the good kinds at \$4.75 to \$5. Early month sales of ewes were made at \$4 to \$4.50 for the better grades, and low grades at \$3.50 and below.

While figures are not available as to the number of lambs in feed lots tributary to the Denver market, it is known that the number is somewhat in excess of that of a year ago. Some feeders are still receiving lambs and will continue to take them in up to the first of the year.

W. N. Fulton

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for the month were very light, the total being approximately 50,900. The total last month was 76,815 and 46,295 in November a year ago. Of the month's total about 12,300 were from the West and the balance from native territory.

While there was some unevenness to the lamb trade, the prevailing tone was one of strength and closing prices are \$1.75@2.00 higher than a month ago. On the extreme close best natives sold at \$11 with Idahos straight at \$10.75. Choice fed west-erns brought \$11.10 and best clips were quotable up to \$9.75. Feeders were scarce throughout the month, and good to choice kinds were quoted around \$10 on the close. Yearlings and older sheep close \$1.25@1.50 higher. Fat ewes sold on late days \$5@5.75, fed clipped yearlings \$8.25, and old wethers and twos \$6.25@7.25.

H. H. Madden

Kansas City

NOVEMBER was the month of months in this year's sheep market. Prices were the highest of the year by a good margin and the highest in any November in any year since 1929. Also the highest in the last six months in any year since 1929. Demand was in excess of the supply during the entire period. In only a few instances was the buying side able temporarily to halt the advance and each time this was done a more vigorous rally followed. It was noticeable that during the entire month killers did not have very many direct lambs or material purchases on far western markets to throw into slaughter channels at central markets and curb the rise in prices.

November closed with lamb prices up \$1.75 from the October close. Since July there has been a well established upward trend in the market. July closed with the top \$8.50; August close \$8.60; September close \$9.25; October close \$9.35, and November close \$11.10. In other words, this year's lambs, since they have passed out of the "springer" class, or milk-fed stage, have risen \$2.60 a hundred pounds. By way of comparison tops for November in the past seven years show the present high position. They were as follows:

1935	\$11.10	1931	\$ 6.40
1934	7.00	1930	8.25
1933	7.25	1929	13.10
1932	6.00		

The November top this year is \$4.10 higher than 1934; \$3.85 above 1933; \$5.10 above 1932; \$4.70 above 1931; \$2.85 above 1930 and \$2 under 1929. One does not have to dwell very long on these comparative prices to realize what a material rally the lamb market has staged from the low point in 1932.

October closed with the top \$9.35 and September began in that position. In the next few days there was an advance of 80 cents to \$10.15, followed by a moderate setback until the 11th when another advance started that uncovered \$10.35 on the 13th. In the next two days

there was a 25-cent break, followed by a quick rally that carried quotations up to \$11.10 on the close.

Character of the offerings during the month showed a change from range lambs to fed lambs. However, late in the month range lambs and fed lambs drew practically the same price appraisal. No full-fed lambs arrived during the month. The fed classes were not comparable to the full-fed lambs that usually predominate during January to March. Wheat-field lambs sold in the same price range as those that had been on other kinds of feeds.

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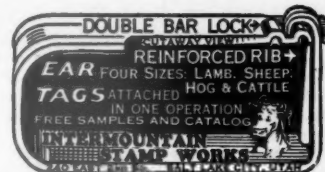
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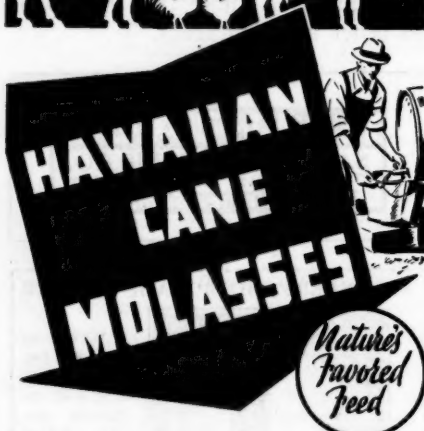
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In the mutton sheep division yearlings were quoted up \$1.50 a hundred pounds and fat ewe prices rose \$1. On the close yearlings reached \$9, and ewes \$5.50, the highest prices on fat mutton classes since 1929 and in sharp contrast with \$4.50 for yearlings and \$2.50 for ewes paid in November, 1934. Demand for mutton classes has been broader and better sustained than for several years past.

After the middle of the month not enough feeding lambs were offered to test values. Some half-fat lambs went to feed lots at \$9.25 to \$9.50 and some plain southwest lambs at \$8.25 and \$8.50. Near-by farmers took some sort-out thin lambs at \$8.50 to \$9. Ewes that had a lamb prospect went back to the country at \$4 to \$8.50, but the number available on those accounts was limited. As the situation now stands it looks as if killers will have to take all kinds to maintain pumbers, but should they fail to do so there is plenty of feeder and breeder demand to take everything that killers sort out. Thus far the supply has been too small to permit much sorting.

Naturally in the face of November price performance, the feeder is full of hopes. Fed lambs however have not begun to move in sufficient volume to approach demand. The movement later will be heavier, but offerings then will have had the advantage of a longer feed and doubtless will show better finish. Anticipation of a further advance may cause some to overstay a good market. Recent reports indicate that the number of lambs fed this winter will not show so large a decrease as was thought probable 30 days ago. Since early November there has been a heavy movement of lambs direct to feed lots and some will not move until as late as the middle of December. The greatest decrease in any area is in Kansas. Wheat fields last year carried an unusually large number, but this year there are very few being handled that way in the western half of Kansas. Recent rains have been beneficial for wheat pasture development and consequently wheat-

field lambs this year will grade better than last year.

November receipts were 69,086, compared with 82,532 in November last year. Arrivals for the eleven months this year were 1,314,187 as compared with 1,679,157 in the same period last year. Last year November receipts included 20,528 and the eleven months 267,479 consigned to the government on drouth relief purchases.

C. M. Pipkin

Omaha

LAMB feeders got off to an auspicious start on their 1935-36 season during November when prices for fat offerings soared to the highest level in more than five years. The advance was steady and consistent. By the end of the month it amounted to \$1.50@1.75 compared with late October quotations. Against the market for the corresponding period of 1934 favorable margins amounted to as much as \$4 per hundredweight.

Light supplies at all markets, a healthy outlet for the dressed product, and rising packer pelt credits all combined to put sellers in one of the strongest positions throughout the November trade that they have enjoyed for years. It was practically a one-way market and that way was up.

The month opened with a top of \$9.50. On the last day of November it was \$11.10, highest since June, 1930, and has since been boosted to \$11.15. During the interim were recorded weekly tops of \$9.85, \$10.00 and \$10.75. Bulk of all sales during the four weeks were made within the wide range of \$9.50 to \$11. Added pelt credits brought a widening in the spread between woolled and shorn lambs which, by late November, stood at \$1.50 or more.

November receipts at Omaha were some 7,000 heavier than a year ago at about 92,000, but with this exception were the lightest for the month since the turn of the century.

During the fore part of the period arrivals included some range strag-

glers but on late rounds consisted almost entirely of fed offerings from nearby farms and western wheat fields.

November also brought the vanguard of lambs from western Nebraska, but so far this movement has attained no sizable volume. December is expected to open up the real run with a steady expansion as the winter progresses.

Lack of supplies was the only thing holding down feeding operations. Demand exceeded the number available at all times and prices worked up around \$1.00 over late October. By the close, best feeders were quotable up to \$10 and \$10.10 was paid for straight feeding lambs on the initial December market.

Altogether about 16,800 sheep and lambs went back to the country last month. This was a few hundred more than in November, 1934, but with that exception constituted the lightest movement in years.

Fat ewes started their seasonal advance and as the month ended were worth \$1.00@1.25 more per hundredweight than at October's close. Top hit \$5.60, highest since March, 1935. The closing top quotation on yearling wethers was \$9.25.

Demand for feeding and breeding sheep lagged late in November and most mature stuff moved the killer route.

Sensational as has been the recent upturn in lamb prices, the trade is going into the winter confident that the major portion of the advance will be retained. Some even feel that \$12 lambs at the river are not beyond the realm of possibility.

Such optimism is based first upon the premise that the recent upward movement has been long overdue on the basis of prices at which other classes of livestock have been selling for months. A lighter volume of feeding this year against that during the 1934-35 season, a stronger wool market and unmistakable signs of some business recovery are among the other more important bullish factors.

At the moment plainer and unfinished lambs are under buying pressure and packers have shown an unusual desire recently to purchase supplies on merit. Good grades hold firm, however, and there seems to be every reason to feel that the season ahead should be profitable from a feeding standpoint.

Present appraisals place the number of lambs on feed in central Nebraska at a point far above a year ago, about the same in the Scottsbluff and northern Colorado districts. Nearly all other sections of the country, including Kansas, the southern Colorado and the more westerly areas, below a year ago; enough, in fact, to more than counteract the increase indicated in the commercial territory mentioned.

Kirby Kittoe

New Registered Sheep Flock in Wyoming

A REGISTERED Suffolk and Corriedale sheep flock has recently been founded by Dr. J. P. Markley and Son of Laramie, Wyoming. A carload of bred Suffolk ewes purchased from James Bowman, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, is the nucleus for the Suffolk flock and initial purchases of Corriedales were from King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming, and the Bear Claw Ranch, Dayton, Wyoming. The Suffolk selections were made for the Markleys by Percy Hampton of Hob and Nob Farms, Francetown, New Hampshire, and a Hob and Nob ram will be used on these ewes during the 1936 breeding season. Dr. F. S. Hultz of the University of Wyoming made the Corriedale selections.

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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 12)

Breeding is about on the same
scale this year as in the previous sea-
son; the ewes are of good ages and
in good condition.

Coyotes are less troublesome, ow-
ing to the work of very good hunt-
ers.

C. E. Johnson

OREGON

Temperatures were abnormally
cold the early weeks, and later they
were warmer at night, but because
of cloudy, or foggy weather, day
temperatures were comparatively
low and conditions inclement. Pre-
cipitation was fairly general but was
infrequent, and was light over the
eastern portion; rain was rather
heavy in places over western coun-
ties. Barley was frozen, considerably
in places, but wheat was not hurt
much. Livestock are mostly in satis-
factory condition.

Keating

This is the driest fall up to this
date (December 4) that Baker
County has faced in 50 years. Feed
on the winter range is very dry and
water holes short. Springs are dry
that never were dry before. There
is ample hay, however, to fill re-
quirements at \$7 to \$9 a ton in the
stack.

Thirty-five dollars a month has
been the general wage for herders
during 1935.

The number of ewes bred this
season will be shorter than last
year's, but I do not know how much.
The ewes of this section are of aver-
age age and not so many ewe lambs
were kept this year by sheepmen to
make replacements.

Coyotes have overspread the low
range and are taking the mountain
ranges also. Short snow winters have
caused them to go high and pup in
the mountains. We don't catch
enough of them—one trapper can't
handle the job in this county.

Through the Production Credit
Associations sheepmen can borrow
money at 5 per cent.

I. D. Staggs

Pilot Rock

There was some moisture in No-
vember; it was also very cold and
the green grass is very short (No-
vember 16). There is no public do-
main land here and stockmen use the
foothills and lower ranges for fall
grazing. Some old grass of fair qual-
ity has been available on the foot-
hills, but on the lower ranges feed
is scarce. Deeded land is used almost
entirely for winter grazing. The
prospect for grass there is mostly
poor, but nearly all localities will
have enough hay and grain to see
the stock through the winter.

No yearling ewes are for sale here
now, but earlier some changed hands
at \$6.50 to \$7 a head for fine wools
and up to \$7.50 for the crossbreds.
Our lamb crop was about 10 per
cent short last spring, so there were
fewer ewe lambs to keep this fall.
The ages of our bands, however, are
much better than they were in 1933,
but just about the same as last year.

A. W. Rugg

Lakeview

We have had enough storms (No-
vember 25) to start feed, but not
enough to make water on the desert.
Prospects for winter feed are very
good, in fact, the best for years—
lots of dry feed. Hay is selling at
\$6 to \$7 a ton in the stack.

The number of ewes bred this fall
is about 10 per cent short of that of
a year ago. About 20 per cent of our
ewes are old and very few ewe lambs
were held this year for stock pur-
poses.

The wage for herders is \$50 a
month.

There are many more coyotes
than in 1933. I do not know why

this is, but would like to have the answer.

I think most sheep permittees of this district would like to have a greater share in the administration of the national forest grazing.

Ned Sherlock

WASHINGTON

Some of the coldest weather of record occurred, especially in the early weeks of the month; later it was milder at times, but cold snaps occurred frequently to the detriment of livestock. Precipitation was general from a few storms, but none of it was heavy, especially over the eastern portion, where more is needed. Sheep have been on lower ranges, and have fared pretty well as a rule. Cattle are generally in good condition, being largely on feed.

IDAHO

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, with no severe conditions. Light to moderate precipitation occurred at intervals, favorable for grazing interests. Livestock and winter grains are reported to be in good condition generally. Crops are largely harvested and livestock are foraging in the fields as a rule, excepting sheep have gone to winter range country. Forage was kept in palatable condition by the occasional light precipitation. A little yard feeding has been done for a few weeks.

Boise

The first day of November we had an unusually heavy fall of snow with severe cold weather following for about a week. Then it broke and moderate temperatures have followed with occasional rains.

The feed on the winter range is good and will hold up until nearly all of the sheep are put on hay, about the first of January, as is usually done in this vicinity. Hay is plentiful, selling at \$5 and \$6 a ton.

The wages paid herders are from \$50 to \$60 a month.

The number of ewes bred is about 10 per cent less than last year as

there were lots of old ewes shipped to the market this fall. Most all of the ewe lambs for replacements are bought outside of this territory, and I figure purchases were about one third less compared with last year. The ewe bands of this section are made up of about 6 per cent yearlings, 8 per cent twos, 12 per cent threes, 15 per cent fours, 23 per cent fives, 30 per cent sixes, 6 per cent sevens and ups.

Coyotes are more numerous than for the past three years.

The present interest rates on loans to sheepmen vary from 6 to 8 per cent.

The opinions of forest and public domain users on present rules are too numerous to mention and hard to explain.

B. G.

MONTANA

After the severely cold spell of weather at the beginning of November temperatures moderated and remained appreciably warmer, much to the benefit of livestock. A little precipitation occurred in scattered places and at intervals, but not enough for agricultural or livestock interests. The mild temperatures carried away the snow cover where it came, leaving much grain unprotected and winter ranges without handy moisture. However, livestock continue in satisfactory condition generally, and winter feeding conditions are poor to good. Some wheat remains ungerminated.

Choteau

November has been a dry month and the winter range needs moisture. The present price on alfalfa hay is \$9 a ton in the stack.

Breeding operations will be about as large as in 1934. There are fewer old ewes in the flocks and the number of ewe lambs kept for stock purposes was increased slightly this year compared to last.

Coyotes are more numerous, due to the fact that there has been less trapping for furs.

Sheepmen are paying 6 per cent on loans secured through the regu-

Greetings

and Best Wishes for
Holiday Season and
New Year.

We rejoice with our Woolgrower friends on improved market for Lamb and Wool.

Coast Packer and Order Buyers together with local demand for Fat Lambs assure a good outlet here.



SALT LAKE UNION STOCK YARDS

North Salt Lake, Utah

Marketing Western
Wools Since 1921

Pacific Wool Growers

734 N. W. 14th Ave.
PORTLAND, OREGON

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The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association

(Incorporated in 1919 under laws of Ohio)

Organized in 1889. Over 317,697 Rambouillets now on record. Membership Fee \$10.00.

American Rambouillets are dual purpose. "More wool and mutton to the acre than any other breed," and in addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

Please mention the Wool Grower when writing advertisers.

lar banks and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on loans carried by the Production Credit Association.

Herders are being paid \$35 a month.

Coffey Bros.

Boyes

Conditions during October and the first half of November have been poor. Feed on the public domain range used during the fall has been very poor and on other lands it has also been below normal. During the winter months, we use inside pastures mainly for our stock, and the feed supply will be sufficient, provided the winter is not too long and severe.

Late sales of yearling fine-wooled ewes were made at \$5 a head; crossbreds ranged from \$4.75 to \$5. Ewe lambs sold at 6 to 7 cents a pound for crossbreds and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 cents for fine-wools. The number of yearling ewes on hand this year is way below that for last season.

In 1933 and 1934 the ages of my flock ranged from yearlings to sixes, now they are from lambs to fours. All of the ewe lambs were retained this fall for replacements.

James Catti

Ovando

The weather has been quite cold during November and we have had some snow. Pasture is short (November 25) and scarce as a whole. Most cattlemen are feeding some now, but sheep are grazing still. We do not have much winter range here as the snowfall is too great. All kind of hay is selling for \$5 a ton in the stack.

Herders' wages are from \$30 to \$40 a month.

The number of breeding ewes in this locality is not so large as last year, as all the small herds have been sold. About the same number of ewe lambs were kept this year as last. The ages of breeding ewes are better this season.

Coyotes are more numerous than

for a number of years past, due to the fact that the fur brings no price and very few trappers are at work. The only way to eliminate coyotes is to put a bounty on them and then everybody will be after them at all times of the year. We have no government trappers here that I know of.

Our Production Credit Association is charging 5 per cent interest on loans to stockmen and ranchers.

I think it would be more satisfactory if we could get a term permit for grazing on the forests and public domain land as we would then know better how to plan our stock numbers.

E. W. Copenhaver

WYOMING

Unusually cold weather occurred early in the month, giving way to milder temperatures in the last two weeks. Precipitation seemed abundant early in the month, especially over the southeastern por-

KANSAS CITY . . .

**IS THE ONLY MARKET WHERE THE FOUR LARGEST PACKERS IN THE
WORLD HAVE SLAUGHTERING PLANTS — ALSO MANY SMALL
BUTCHERS, EASTERN ORDER BUYERS, BROAD CORN BELT
FEEDER DEMAND**



The four large packers and small butchers give shippers to Kansas City a larger local demand than can be found at any other market. With the "Sale in Transit" freight rate arrangement

now in effect, Kansas City can distribute fat and feeder sheep to eastern points more quickly and economically than any other market.



***Your sheep will net more money at Kansas City because there is larger outlet and
better feeding facilities here than at any other market.***

tion; but with the milder weather and the disappearance of the snow cover, the really drouthy conditions became more apparent; and at the close of the month dry forage, inaccessibility of watering places, and the general drouth were much more critical nearly everywhere. High winds have damaged some of the forage on the eastern range areas. However, as this condition has not remained long, livestock continue in good condition and only light feeding is required in a few places. Grain is not very good, some of it ungerminated.

Casper

We have had exceptionally good weather for the month of November, with temperatures warmer than usual for this time of year, better, in fact, than in October. Sufficient moisture has fallen for the livestock, but not enough to be detrimental and stock could be kept in the high lands if necessary. Sheep are in excellent condition and feed looks a good deal better than usual.

Coyotes do not seem to be doing much damage. We have some government trappers who seem to be doing good work, besides several local men. Coyote hides are bringing from 20 to 40 per cent more than they were a year ago.

H. Pearce

Rawlins

November has been a good month for sheep on the Red Desert. They have gained in condition. Prospects of wintering well are very good. We use native hay largely for our winter feeding; baled and delivered on the range it costs \$12.50 a ton.

The ages of ewes of this district are about normal and about the same number are being bred this season as last. Ewe lambs were kept in about the same numbers this fall as in the previous year.

The stockmen, both sheep and cattle, want a grazing district established here to protect them from overflow from districts already set up.

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The low price of furs and short appropriations for the Biological Survey and bounties have held back work in coyote control and they are on the increase.

Interest rates on loans to sheepmen are 7 per cent.

Herders are getting \$40 a month.

Kleber H. Hadsell

Death of Prof. M. F. Ivanoff

PROFESSOR M. F. IVANOFF, the leading Russian sheep husbandman, died in Moscow, U. S. S. R., on October 29. Professor Ivanoff was known to a number of American sheepmen. He was here in the United States in the fall of 1927, when he selected the first lot

of Rambouillet sheep to be exported to Russia. He not only attended the National Ram Sale in Salt Lake City, but also visited a number of sheep farms in Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, California, and Oregon, where several thousand head of purebred sheep were selected.

Professor Ivanoff was born in 1871, and so was about 64 years old at the time of his death. In addition to studying in Russian agricultural schools, he graduated from the Zurich (Switzerland) Polytechnicum. He visited many foreign countries, and during his lifetime published over 120 scientific works. After the Revolution, he became very active in the reconstruction of Russian animal husbandry, and it was due largely to his advice that commissions to select purebred sheep and other livestock were sent to the United States, Australia, South America, England, and Germany.

For the last twelve years, he had charge of the Genetic Animal Breeding Station at Askany-Novy, near the Black Sea, where he did some remarkable work in crossing animals, particularly with sheep and hogs. He developed, as a result of his work, new breeds of sheep and hogs particularly adapted to Ukrainian climate.

Professor Ivanoff's funeral was held in the main office of the Commissariat of Agriculture and was attended by the representatives of the Commissariat of Agriculture, members of Lenin's Academy of Agriculture, whose session was being held, and in which Professor Ivanoff participated. The government passed a special resolution to pay for his funeral expenses, to pension his widow, and to assign to her for permanent residence their apartment in Moscow.

J. W. Pincus

A LAMB GOES TO MARKET

[Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.]



A SWAYING livestock train carries him through an endless succession of flying farms and villages.

Night settles down. Soon after, the train enters the strangest place the lamb has ever seen. Peeking out through the cracks of the double-deck car, he sees a vast ocean of flickering lights, count-

less automobiles whizzing about in all directions, buildings many times higher than the silo or windmill at home.

The train moves forward at a slower pace—then stops. The car door opens. Men enter, and drive the lamb and his pals down a chute to the ground. Thence they go to a roomy sales pen in the sheep-house at the stockyards. An hour later, the lamb is lying fast asleep.



The following morning, many buyers visit the pen, note the lamb's high quality, and begin bidding on him. The commission man holds out for a higher price. A Swift & Company buyer again returns, and starts dickering all over again. The commission man sticks to his original quotation. "Weigh 'em to Swift," is the crisp reply; and the lamb goes to the scales.

The lamb and his companions are driven to the bottom of a runway to the Swift & Company plant. They huddle together, reluctant to ascend. Then, spying a goat ambling up the runway, a lamb takes the lead and scampers after him. At the top, the goat slips through a convenient side exit and disappears. The lambs enter the waiting pens.



In the packing plant, skilled workmen quickly remove his pelt and dress him; U. S. Government Inspectors ap-

prove of his fitness for food. Pressure sprays and fountain brushes cleanse him, inside and out. His choice, well-finished carcass is graded as Swift's Premium Lamb, wiped dry, and shoved into the cooler. Fully 70% of his live weight is saved for meat, and conversion into useful by-products.



The lamb's well-covered, pink-fleshed carcass hangs in the cooler 24 hours, until completely chilled. To protect it, a snowy stockingette covering is drawn over it.

Hurried into a waiting refrigerator car, with other quality meats, it then goes to New York City, where an unusual demand for Swift's Premium Lamb has developed.

The lamb's many by-products are put to a host of uses. A fleecy blanket for a baby's crib is made from the pulled wool from its pelt . . . music and tennis strings, surgical ligatures, and sausage containers are manufactured from its intestines . . . shoe and glove leathers are fashioned from its skin . . . extracts for medicines are made from its glands . . . stock and poultry feeds are manufactured from its bones and scraps . . . its other by-products find numerous other uses.



Thus, in the interests of producers and consumers, does Swift & Company prepare and distribute the lamb that goes to market. Improved service of this kind has given America the most efficient livestock marketing system in the world.

Swift & Company

In daily touch with every meat, dairy and poultry consuming city, town and hamlet in the United States

WESTERN WOOL GROWERS

CAN NOW PROFIT BY RESTORATION OF

Change of Ownership Privilege on Sheep and Lambs at **SOUTH OMAHA**

EFFECTIVE JULY 15, western trunk lines revised their tariffs on sheep and lambs to provide for change of ownership at Missouri river markets. Their action means that western sheepmen can now take advantage of SOUTH OMAHA'S convenient location and better marketing facilities, while at the same time enjoying the benefit of the through, or minimum freight rate.

The differential of approximately 24 cents per hundredweight that has existed between the river markets and other western points, or direct, at which the change of ownership privilege remained in force after it was stricken from tariffs governing the rates through river points in 1932, is now removed. Range growers need no longer make a sacrifice in order to avail themselves of SOUTH OMAHA service.

Quick, easy access from railroad feed yards enables you to put your lambs on sale in the best condition and with the least possible shrink at South Omaha.

MAXIMUM DEMAND CREATES MAXIMUM PRICES

For years SOUTH OMAHA has been a leading market for feeder lambs. Annual feeder shipments from SOUTH OMAHA cover the entire Corn Belt as well as many eastern, southern and even some western states. Country demand is supplemented by strong competition from local feeders adjacent to market, who handle thousands of lambs the year 'round.

Abundant supplies of feed are promised for the SOUTH OMAHA market territory this year. All indications point to more orders for thin lambs than have existed here for several seasons.

- BIG PACKERS
- INDEPENDENT PACKERS
- ORDER BUYERS
- FARMER-FEEDERS
- COMMERCIAL FEEDERS

● *South Omaha Offers a Broad Demand for Both Fats and Feeders*

Sell your sheep and lambs where rail and feed yard facilities are most convenient . . . Where you are sure of a competitive market for everything from pee-wees to prime fat and feeder stock . . . and in the large new double-deck, all steel-and-concrete sheep barn. SHIP TO SOUTH OMAHA.

More fat lambs are slaughtered at SOUTH OMAHA every year than at any market west of the Mississippi river. All of the big packers and many smaller processors have plants here. With the change in ownership privilege restored, order buyers will extend their operations at SOUTH OMAHA this year.

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SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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